INSURANCE
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Regd. No. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIV NO. 294 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Grave Sino-Japanese Crisis

Fighting Between Rebels & Loyalists

State Of Alarm At Nanking

"RESTORE MANCHURIA & RECOGNISE COMMUNISM"

Chang-Sueh-Liang Denounced As Traitor And Dismissed From Post Of C.-in-C.

Through "Reuters"

TOKIO, Dec. 13.

It is reported that serious fighting has broken out between the rebels and the loyal troops in Sianfu.

Japanese officials agree that if press reports of the 'coup d'etat' at Sianfu are borne out, the Sino-Japanese relations have taken a very grave turn.

"RESTORE MANCHURIA"

TOKIO, December 13.

According to reports from Shanghai, Chang-Hsue-Hliang demands immediate military operations against Japan, restoration of Manchuria and recognition of Communism.

The national Government is said to have replied asking for immediate release of Chiang Kai-shek whereafter they will discuss demands.

GENERALISSIMO DETAINED?

Earlier

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Prime Minister and Generalissimo, is reported to have been detained by troops who revolted after he ordered their transfer to the Province of Fukien.

The revolting troops are at Sianfu, Capital of North-Western Province of Shensi, under the command of Changh Sueh-kiang, son of the ex-War Lord of Manchuria who states that Chiang Kai-shek's safety has been guaranteed.

Officials Still Conferring

An earlier Nanking Cable states: Government officials were still conferring at 03|00 hours on the situation in Sianfu. The extent of the mutiny is still not known but Chang-Hsue-Hliang's total command is about a 100,000 men scattered in the provinces of Shensi and Kansu.—Reuter.

"DECLARE WAR AGAINST JAPAN"

NANKING, Dec. 12.

Chang-Hsue-Hliang has telegraphed demanding national reorganisation and the immediate declaration of war against Japan.

A state of alarm has been proclaimed at the Capital, where Chinese officials are arranging emergency measures. Mutineers formed part of the forces engaged in suppression of Communists in northwest China. They demanded co-operation with reds besides "positive opposition" to Japan.

ALLIANCE WITH SOVIET?

Government leaders met hurriedly to discuss the grave situation in Sianfu. It is understood the immediate cause of the mutiny was an order issued by Chiang Kai-Shek transferring certain troops because they fraternised with Communists. Chang-Hsue-Hliang's telegram proposes alliance with the Soviet against Japan and urges dissolution of "dictatorship."

CHANGH-SUE-HLIANG DENOUNCED AS TRAITOR

Dismissed From Post Of C.-in-C.

NANKING, Dec. 13.

At the conclusion of the all-night session the Chinese Government officials issued a manifesto, denouncing Changh-Sue-Hliang as a traitor, dismissing him from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Communist Forces, and ordering him to return the troops to the direct control of the Central Government.—Reuter.

R. A. F. 'PLANE CRASHES

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Fog caused disaster to Squadron Seven, Air Force bombers, which left Aldergrove aerodrome, North Ireland, for Finningley, Yorkshire, to-day.

One of the machines crashed on hillside, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, and burst into flames and three occupants were killed and the pilot injured.

Five other machines came down in different places, two being damaged but the crews were unhurt.

Only one bomber arrived at Finningley safely.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD: Dec. 12.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here from Bombay to-night.—A. P.

Republican Submarine Torpedoed And Sunk

VALENCIA, Dec. 13.

A communique announces that a Republican submarine was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine "evidently foreign", off Malaga. Three have hitherto been rescued out of the 47 aboard.—A. P.

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR IN AUSTRIA

Arrival At Enzesfeld, 15 Miles From Vienna

Staying As Guest Of Baron Louis Rothschild

Police Keep Closest Watch To Guard Royal Passenger On Train

The Duke of Windsor who reached Boulogne by the Destroyer "Wolfhound", continued his journey by the Swiss express to Innsbruck.

ARRIVAL AT ENZESFELD

The latest messages report his arrival at Schloss, Enzesfeld, 15 miles from Vienna.

Enzesfeld is a magnificent hunting-box of about 40 rooms standing in an estate of 15-sq. miles.

GUARDING ROYAL PASSENGER

Extraordinary police precautions were taken to guard the royal passenger on the train. Sixty journalists were travelling on the train, who were twice in danger of losing their royal quarry. In order to relieve their anxiety, the Duke of Windsor revealed his destination.

GUEST OF BARON LOUIS ROTHSCHILD

It has been officially announced that the Duke of Windsor will stay as the guest of Baron Louis Rothschild at Schloss, Enzesfeld, but the duration of the stay is not mentioned.

DUKE OF WINDSOR AT ENZESFELD

To Stay As Guest Of Baron Louis Rothschild

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Reuter's correspondent aboard the royal train says it is officially announced the Duke of Windsor will stay at Enzesfeld as guest of Baron Louis Rothschild.

Earlier

BOULOGNE, December 12.

Ex-King Edward left at 20-38 by the Swiss Express.

Earlier he walked on the quay for a few minutes accompanied by Major Alexander and a Scotch terrier while a strong police cordon kept back the crowd and sightseers.

DURATION OF STAY UNCERTAIN

The Duke of Windsor, speaking through his equerry, Col. Piers Legh, stated he had not decided how long he would stay in Austria. He expressed gratitude to 60 journalists and photographers, travelling on the train, that he had not been disturbed.—Reuter.

MRS. SIMPSON'S NEW RESIDENCE?

TUNIS, December 12.

A magnificent villa overlooking the golf course at Hammamet, 30 miles from Tunis has been bought by Mrs. Simpson according to the newspaper "Tunis Soir"—Reuter.

Mrs. Simpson Has Not Purchased New Villa

CANNES Dec. 13.

The report that Mrs. Simpson has bought a villa in Tunis is denied at Villa Louviei.—Reuter.

WINDSOR'S HISTORIC JOURNEY TO ENZESFELD

Extraordinary Precautions To Guard Him

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Duke of Windsor will arrive at Vienna, at 22-15, and will motor immediately to Enzesfeld, which is a magnificent hunting-box of about 40 rooms standing in an estate of 15 square miles.

"Slipper", the Prince's tiny skye terrier, travelled with his master. Only twice throughout the journey was the Duke of Windsor seen by the public: once when he took a stroll on the quays de at Boulogne; the second time through the window of his coach at Innsbruck. He was admiring the snowclad scenery when he saw that a party of skiers were watching him, whereon he immediately withdrew.

EXTRAORDINARY POLICE BUNDOBAST

The Duke of Windsor's seclusion was guarded most efficiently by the police of four countries namely, Britain, France, Switzerland and Austria. The French Surete had booked a compartment next to the Prince's, and at every stop, guards mob'les were on the platform at the exact spot where the Royal coach pulled up, while every kilometre of track is stated to have been closely guarded.

The French police handed over their charge to the Swiss police at Basle, and the Swiss to Austrians at the frontier town of Buchs.

WHY DESTINATION WAS REVEALED

Journalists travelling on the Royal train were twice in danger of losing their royal quarry, once at Basle and the other time during shunting operations at Sangans. It was in order to relieve the journalists of anxiety that the Duke of Windsor consented to reveal his destination. There were no demonstrations of any kind along the route.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

NEW WORLD'S MOVE TO ABOLISH WAR

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 13.

The Pan-American Peace Pact has been signed by nations represented on the Congress here, and now awaits ratification by Parliaments of the signatory countries.

Art. 1 of the Pact provides that when peace of American Republics is menaced, all South American Governments, who are signatories to the Briand-Kellogg Pact or the Conciliation Treaty of 1933, will be bound to consult those Republics with the object of promoting peaceful co-operation.

Art. 2 provides that in the event of war between American nations, the signatories to the Pact will be bound immediately to begin mutual consultation in order to clarify obligations appertaining to the Pacts mentioned above.

IN EVENT OF WAR

In the event of war outside menacing peace of America, consultations will be widened to determine the method of permitting American Republics to cooperate eventually, if they so desire, in action tending to safeguard the peace of the American Continent.

American Governments declare that no nation has a right to intervene, either directly or indirectly, in the internal and external affairs of any other nation. Any violation of this Article would lead to immediate consultations between other nations with the aim of arriving at a pacific solution.—Reuter's Special.

No Mediation In Spanish Civil War?

NAZI-FASCIST REBUFF

Portugal Also Turns Down Anglo-French Proposals

ROME, Dec. 12.

It is officially announced that Italy has replied to the Anglo-French proposals of mediation in the Spanish civil war. It is believed the reply is discouraging.

GERMANY FOLLOWS SUIT

It is stated Germony has replied in identical terms.

PORTUGAL'S "NO"?

A Lisbon telegram states:—

Portugal's reply to Anglo-French proposals for mediation in Spain was handed to the British and French Ambassadors in Lisbon.

It is understood to be of a negative character.

NO TRUCK WITH SPANISH GOVT.

German Reply To Mediation Move

BERLIN, Dec. 13.

The German reply to the French and British proposals for mediation in Spain, which has been handed to British and French Ambassadors, declares that Germany is ready to support all measures aiming at restoration of peaceful conditions in Spain and prevention of spread of flames to other parts of Europe and if other Governments believe they can make concrete proposals for mediation, Germany would be ready to co-operate in examining them.

Germany regrets that other Governments have not supported her desire. Volunteers are going to Spain and Germany considers that abandonment of either direct or indirect intervention must be handled as a single problem.

Germany by her recognition of National Government indicated that she sees no other factor in Spain, which claim help Spanish people in view of brutalities of the other side and any understanding with this latter party would appear hardly conceivable.—Reuter's Special.

New Sovereign Speaks

"Will Adhere To Principles Of Constitutionalism"

LONDON, December. 12.

The text of the New King's speech to the Accession Council is given as a supplement to the "London Gazette":—

"I meet you to-day in circumstances which are without parallel in the history of our country. Now that the duties of sovereignty have fallen on me, I declare to you my adherence to the strict principles of constitutional Government and my resolve to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations. With my wife as helpmate by my side, I take up the heavy task which lies before me. In it, I look for support of all my peoples.

"Further, my first act on succeeding to my brother will be to confer on him a dukedom. He will henceforth be known as H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor."—Reuter.

Crowds At St. James Palace

The proclamation ceremony this afternoon was witnessed by even greater crowds than last January when Edward VIII succeeded his father. Despite the gloominess of the weather, so many people in addition to the usual week-day sightseers seized the opportunity afforded by Saturday half-holiday to witness the picturesque observances that the crowd burst through the police cordon outside St. James.

At 3 p.m. Garter Principal King of Arms read the Proclamation from the balcony of Friary Court, St. James Palace. On its conclusion the proclamation was also read at Charing Cross, Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange.

TRIBUTES TO NAVY ARMY & AIR SERVICES

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The King has issued a message to the Navy, Army and Air Services In his message to the Navy, he recalls with pride that as his dear father did before him, he received his early training in the Royal Navy. "It has been my privilege to serve as a naval officer both in peace and war: at Jutland the greatest sea battle in modern times I saw for myself in action the maintenance of those great traditions which are the inheritance of the British seamen".

His Majesty expresses his intention always to keep himself in closest touch with all ranks and ratings of naval forces throughout the Empire.

TRIBUTE TO ARMY.

The King's message to the Army assures all ranks that their welfare will be one of his chief con-

(Continued on page 7—Col. 7).

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted one first-class intertype Operator, thoroughly experienced and fast worker. Applications must be in writing and must state salary required, Box No. 7431, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Immediately Seagoing Motor or Steam Engineer with Marine Certificate. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourthfloor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road. (7434).

Wanted an experienced Gujarati with perfect knowledge of English correspondence and Gujarati accounts. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary required, Box No. 7429, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an electrician holding first class supervisor's licence for Karachi firm. Apply before 20th, stating minimum salary acceptable, Box No. 7420, "Bombay Chronicle".

Required immediately in Delhi by a Newly established Radio firm a Radio Mechanic. He must have had at least two or three years' practical experience, preferably with some well-established German Radio dealing establishment. The selected candidate will be expected to look after the mechanic as well as the Sales Department. Apply with attested copies of certificates with necessary particulars stating lowest salary acceptable to:—P. O. Box No. 20, Delhi. (4439).

Wanted immediately a qualified doctor for Charitable Dispensary at Vervala, near Dwarka. M.B.B.S. preferred. Apply stating qualifications and lowest salary expected to Mr. Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee, 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (7407).

Wanted—A qualified manager, a cashier and some clerks for the Rupnarain Bank. Apply with bust-photo and testimonials if any, stating age, height and minimum salary acceptable. Personal or cash security of Rs. 1,000 essential. Apply Managing Director, Rupnarain Bank, Ltd., Nala Street, Bareilly. 7384.

Wanted an experienced cigarette machine operator. Apply testimonials, status, pay, etc., Box No. 7414, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a tutor to teach perfect English Anglo-Indian and European preferred. State terms. Apply Box No. 7422, "Bombay Chronicle".

27. HOTELS

Dave Hindu Hotel, Mahableshwar, Unique hotel on Royal hill enviably excellent situation. Reputed for best food, service and management. Inquire Dave Sweet Mart, Grant Road Dadar, Phone 42919. (7418).

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leucorrhoea Perfectly cured. Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010)

53 DENTISTS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S, Hospital Road, Karachi. (7355).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Second-hand Bentley Code Rs. 35. Second Fresh Code Rs. 65. Autography by Jawaharlal Nehru Rs. 6-8 and all sorts of books can be had from Lakhani Book Depot, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4 (7417).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Financing Partner with Rs. 10,000 to start profitable provision store and import business. Apply Box No. 7412, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Available big loans on first mortgage of Cinemas, and complete Indian Talkies. Apply Box 7432, "Bombay Chronicle".

Big finances arranged for houses, hotels, plantations, mines, industries, new enterprises. Terms attractive. Apply Box No. 7433, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted loan—Rs. 2,500 on property in mofussil at interest six per cent. per annum. Apply Box 7411, "Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

To be sold—General Provision Stores and Pharmacy, opposite market. Hindus and Parsees locality. Owner leaving Bombay. Write to Box No. 7398, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

PUBLIC NOTICE

BE IT KNOWN that SUKHLAL RAJPAL, who was a partner in our firm of Bhaichand Amulkh and Co., has retired from this day. Dated this 11th day of December, 1936.

BHAICHAND AMULKH & CO.

DRY ICE.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD., Mazagaon, BOMBAY, beg to advise their extensive clientele and all enquirers that the large plant installed by them in BOMBAY on the famous LINDE-SURTH process is now nearing completion and supplies will be available in January 1937.

4358.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of SUMANAS HARILAL DHRUVA alias D. SUMANAS alias DHRUVA SUMANAS, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, merchant, a widower, residing at Versova Road, Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, till he was removed in or about January, 1936 to the N. M. Mental Hospital at Thana of which he was an inmate till his death for the use and benefit of Jayminkumar Sumanas, minor son of the said deceased and limited to his minority pursuant to the Judge's Order, dated 28th August, 1936. .. Deceased.

HASMANRAI HARILAL DHRUVA, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Cashier in the employ of Messrs Mutubhai Jamiatram and Madan, Solicitors, residing at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District. .... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 30th day of November, 1936.
Messrs RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

4497

Public Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificates for two ordinary shares Nos. 122530 and 242603 of The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Rustomji Merwanji Engineer and Ratanji Merwanji Engineer have been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned have applied to the Company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claims with the Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate share certificates.

Dated, 12th December 1936.

RUSTOMJI MERWANJI ENGINEER.

7427

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF THE SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

S. C. C. Suit No. 1687778 of 1936.

R. D. MASANI .... Plaintiff.

v/s.

MERWANJI N. MEHTA and another. .. Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated 3rd November, 1936, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the deceased Cooverji M. Mehta and of the defendants as the Executors of the Estate of the said deceased in the property, situate at Tardeo Road, Bombay, admeasuring 927 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 1/3392 and 2/3392 and Cadastral Survey No. 22/366 of the Tardeo Division with a dwelling house and other structures standing thereon and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2813 (1) and Street No. 663.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 15th day of January, 1937, lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Offg Commissioner.

4496

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS and BUYERS to buy Jewellery on Christmas occasion. Auction sale of one large lot of gold and precious stone setting, jewellery, cigar cases, charms, silver-ware, ear-rings, pearl bangles, vanity boxes, opera glasses, diamond and ruby bangles, etc. To-morrow on TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at C/12, Bruce Street, Fort. On view. D. MISTRY and CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Dr. Ziauddin To Preside Over Examination Section

(From A Correspondent.)

DEHRA DUN, (By Mail).

The Examination Section of the Twelfth All-India Educational Conference, will be held at Gwalior on the 29th instant at 8-30 a.m. under the chairmanship of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University. Miss Eela Devi, M.A. of Calcutta will read a paper on "The New Type of Examinations", Prof. Parsram, M.A., of Lahore will read a paper on "Attainment Tests", Mr. V. V. Phillips, M.A., M.Ed., Director of Public Instructions, Tonk, will open the discussion on "The Reorganisation of Examinations at different stages". All the eminent educationists who have made a special study of examination methods have been requested to attend and send their suggestions in advance to Prof. A. S. Sinha, Secretary Examinations Committee, All-India Federation of Educational Association, D. A. V. College, Dehra Dun.

HONOURING NATIONAL HERO

Shraddhanand Jayanti To Be Celebrated On Grand Scale

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Mr. Lala Narain Dutt and Pandit Dharma Vir Vedalankar, Secretaries of the All-India Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Trust, Delhi, have issued the following appeal to the press, in connection with the forthcoming tenth Shraddhanand Jayanti:—

The tenth anniversary of Swami Shraddhanand Balidan Jayanti comes off on the 23rd December, 1936. This being the tenth anniversary, a special importance attaches to this occasion and the All-India Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Trust, Delhi, has therefore decided to celebrate it on a large scale, befitting the memory of the great Swami.

Swami Shraddhanand was one of the prominent figures in the galaxy of our national heroes with high endeavours and great achievements to his credit. He was one of the greatest of Indian social reformers. He tried his level best to blot out the curse of untouchability from our sacred motherland. The life of the revered Swami was a monument of service and sacrifice. He had the unconquerable spirit which no obstacles could damp and no intimidation frighten. His faith always burnt like a bright lamp in the mask of gloom. Swami was a great Hindu, a great Indian, and a great man.

The All-India Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Trust calls upon Indians in general and Hindus in particular, throughout the country to pay their homage to the sacred memory of the immortal Swami by celebrating this tenth anniversary of Swami's martyrdom in a manner which might give impetus to the cause which was so dear to the Swami. —United Press.

800 BAGS DESTROYED

Crore's Damage In Imperial Mail Fire

JUBBULPORE, December 12.

Further details in connection with the fire in the Imperial Mail reveal that over 800 mail bags and the bogie were totally destroyed.

Of the injured sorters, one was seriously burnt and detrained at Sohagpur.

Damage is estimated at about one crore of rupees. The fire was extinguished after four hours. The cause of the fire is still unknown.—United Press.

BALLOT PAPERS TAMPERED WITH

LAHORE, December 12.

As a result of an enquiry instituted this morning, at the instance of Rai Saheb Sohanial's Party, when ballot papers for the Commerce and Industry Constituency were being delivered from the Lahore G.P.O., one postman who was caught red-handed, admitted having delivered one registered cover to the cashier of the Post Office, which was addressed to a prominent merchant. The postman was at once suspended.

It is stated that, following this incident, the Post Master General personally delivered two covers.

This is perhaps the first instance when such tampering with ballot papers was detected.—United Press.

"Progressive Deterioration" Of Assam Ryots

POLITICAL CONFERENCE. R. C. CHAIRMAN'S APPEAL TO WORK FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM

TEZPUR, (By Mail).

Welcoming the delegates to the fourth session of the Assam Political Conference held here at Navin Nagar, on Sunday last, Sjt. Omeo Kumar Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee, described the condition of the peasants in Assam. He said that the economic condition of the Ryots had been in a state of progressive deterioration. Burdened with debt of about 22 crores of rupees, as estimated by the Assam Banking Inquiry Committee and with the agricultural prices on the decline, the Ryots had fallen on evil days.

After hard toil in the fields, their income was not sufficient to meet the demands of the State. He quoted from a speech of His Excellency Sir Michael Keane, Governor of Assam, how His Excellency was compelled by the abject misery of the people, to take steps by the way of remission of land revenue to the extent of 3 annas in the rupee, which was enhanced by 3 annas in the rupee a few years ago.

MANY WITHOUT FOOD.

"To-day", he continued "more than a lakh of people in Assam have to go without food every day. Why with nature so beneficent they had to remain in such a state of depredation? Why the peasants in other lands can afford to take their farm produces in motor to the markets for sale and why the peasants here have to meet with untimely end under the passing motors?

"After more than a century of the British Rule, why they are still far behind in the march of nations. Why Russia and Italy till a few decades ago in point of literacy, were not much ahead of us, could to-day make wonderful strides in the path of progress?"

LARGEST SHARE OF REVENUE.

"In this land of ours,"—he proceeded, "political power is in the hands of foreigners, who take away the largest share of the revenue for their aggrandizement. According to a statement made by Sir Laurie Hammond, late Governor of Assam, two-thirds of the revenue is spent on the salaries of the officialdom. According to Professor K. T. Shah, 224 taxpayers have to carry the burden of a single European official on the average. When after a century of the British rule, less than 10 per cent. of the people can only read and write, how many hundreds of years will it take to attain a cent per cent. literacy? Will they have to wait till eternity?"

He urged the peasants to be self-reliant and under the leadership of that Saint of Sabarmati to work for the liberation of the motherland. "The economic problem of the Ryots the economic problem of the country can never be solved without the attainment of national independence;" declared the speaker.

Turning to the duty of the people at the ensuing elections, he urged that they should vote for the Congress, only because for more than half-a-century the Indian National Congress had been labouring for the freedom of the motherland. "Congress was the only institution"—he said, "which represented the nationalist urge of the Indian people and their desire to put an end to exploitation by British Imperialism.

'FUSS' ABOUT OFFICES.

Dwelling on acceptance of office by the Congress, Sjt. Das said, "acceptance of office of which much fuss is made by some, is a matter of less importance. With "reckless of individual discretion" and "individual judgment" by the Governors of the provinces, the ministers under the new act are helpless and pitiable creatures with no control over the services and very little control over expenditures. Though the All-India Congress Committee, have postponed the decision about acceptance, or non-acceptance, the Assam Provincial Congress Committee have taken bold lead for non-acceptance because the situation in the province demands it."

Referring to the presidentship of the President, Sjt. Das said that it was a great fortune for the people of Assam to have that great advocate of the Bardoli Satyagraha and he hoped that his leadership to-day would also have the way for the economic salvation of the Ryots of Assam.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS.

Lastly, calling upon the people to rally under the banner of the Congress he said that thousands of people here—mostly peasants, men and women, have suffered and are still suffering silently to realise their dream of Independence.—United Press.

WANTED

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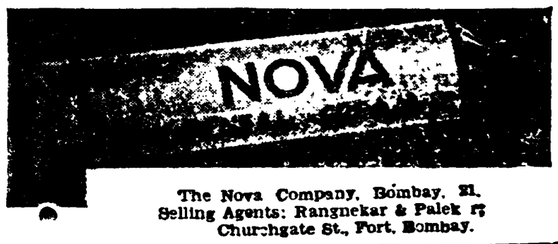

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

AN ANALYSIS OF

Railway Rate Structure

Some Weak Spots In Its Administration Discussed

By K. M. PURKAYASTHA

Mr. H. N. Colam in his recent address as President of the Indian Railway Conference Association put forward a clever defence of the Indian Railway rate system, particularly, with reference to the suggestions sometimes advanced for a continuous telescopic freight and quotation of special rates. The spokesman of the railways had the advantage of answering a weak charge occasionally flung at them. Actually, there is nothing radically wrong about the broad features of Indian railway rates. Mr. Colam certainly carried all informed opinion with him when he expressed the view that if all traffic on telescopic rates were to be put on a par with coal in the matter of continuous operation of telescopic scale, either earning will have to be lost or the grades of the telescopic schedules will have to be stiffened for earlier stages. Equally sound was the view expressed by him that the system of special rates were commercially a revenue-earning and not a revenue-losing device in the hands of the railways.

MISLEADING ANALYSIS.

But to concede the soundness of the telescopic or special rates system is not to admit that all is right with their administration. The spokesman of the railways have not thought fit to delve into an examination of this aspect of the controversy. Indeed, his analysis of the re-action of the road-rail competition would lead one to suppose that he really does not appreciate the weak spots in the rates administration on the Indian railways. The road, he said, robbed the railways of their paying short-distance traffic and the effect has been that the burden of the service is being increasingry transferred to the long-distance; non-paying traffic, as could be, instanced with reference to the surcharge to coal freight. The Indian Railways must, no doubt, regard a good slice of their short-distance traffic lost permanently and the gap in earning thus created will have to be made good from long-distance traffic. But this means higher earning and not higher burden. On the other hand, the weakest spot in this rates administration on the Indian railways is the insufficient attention hitherto bestowed in the development of long-distrace traffic. It is in this connection that one can advance the suggestion that new traffics must be placed on telescopic schedule and that the system of special rates exploited more extensively than what has been so far. The only source of new revenue of Indian railways is what the additional ton mileage on long-distance traffic can provide. The seventy-five per cent of the total working expenditure on the Indian railways being fixed I am taking Mr. Colam's figure—any long distance effective quotation which can legitimately be given, fixed at a rate in excess of 25 per cent of the present freight, tends to bring extra revenue to the railways.

LACK OF DATA.

A general study of the commercial yield and volume of long distance traffic is exceedingly handicapped owing to the absence of any statistical data whatever on the point. Table No. 29 of the Railway Administration Report gives clue on the point disclosing, as it does, figures of total traffic carried and the traffic, local or foreign, booked on the home line As a rough estimate, the difference between two figures may be taken as the tonnage involved in through traffic. Viewed in this light, it would appear that 25 million tons represent the long distance traffic in a total volume of 95 to 105 millions of total tonnage carried by class I railways and one of the factors determining the aggregate earning is the 'difference' between ton figures of home booking and total tonnage carried, the higher being the aggregate earning, the higher the difference. The following would be an apposite illustration.

	Home bookings in million tons	Total traffic in million tons.	Earning in crore of Rupees.
1931-32	71	94	56
1933-34	72	97	59
1934-35	80	107	62

As to what percentage of the aggregate goods earning this hypothetical volume of 25 million of long distance traffic contribute, we have hardly any data to go upon. It is not necessary for the present purpose to make any estimate of this; for, it is obvious that each ton of long-distance traffic contributes more than each ton of short-distance traffic to aggregate earning, class by class.

LONG DISTANCE TRAFFIC PREJUDICED.

It is noteworthy, in this connection, that in the upward process of revision of rates in the recent years, the long distance traffic has been prejudiced to a great extent. Where for instance, in January 1932, the continuous telescopic rates for coal were increased by a flat rate of 15 p.c. or when in July 1931 and January this year, the petrol rates were changed from C/T schedule to C/U schedule and then to 6th class rate, or again when in July 1932, C/S schedule was withdrawn in favour of 2nd class rate for kerosine, burden was far more heavily thrown on the long distance traffic than on the short-distance one-By 'heavy,' I mean definitely that the increase of freight has been in far higher proportion in the case of the former than in the latter. in case of coal only it being higher in amounts.

To return to the present rate system, so far as long-distance traffic is concerned, it is scarcely known to the uninformed public that leaving aside coal and fuel, traffic representing not more than 30 per cent of the goods earning is only on the telescopic rate basis, the rest being subject to the flat class rate freights. I do not contend that all traffic should be charged for at telescopic, scale. But that there is scope for extension of telescopic system, would seem to admit of little doubt. For instance, one can suggest that the telescopic schedule should be restored for kerosine and petrol. Jute manufactures, oil Division C. Salt. Sugar and Tea also may advantageously be placed on a telescopic rate system.

SCHEDULES ARE WRONG.

The real hindrance on account of freight for development of long distance traffic is not so much the insufficient application of telescopic schedule as the present structure of the schedules. Majority of telescopic schedules are four-stage schedules which mean actually the lowest available basis of charge is availed of by very few through traffics. Having regard to the fact that the telescopic operation is not continuous on a through traffic (except in the case of coal), a more extended use must be of the three-stage schedule. In this respect as well as location of stage and the gradation of stages, C/M is an ideal schedule to which the present telescopic schedules should be re-adjusted. When necessary, such a schedule may be operated in conjunction with one of the flat rate schedule but for local traffic only.

SPECIAL RATES.

After all what is said and done, the real fillip to the development of long distance traffic must be given by courageous quotation of special rates. There is not a maund of Western, Cambodia or Broach cotton consumed in the U. P. Mills, there is little or no traffic in the Punjab or the Rajputana salt to Madras, Nizam's territory, Mysore, Bengal or Assam. Equally scanty is the traffic in vegetable oil from U. P. to Madras and Assam or from the Punjab to Behar. Equally insignificant is the traffic in timber from C. P. to the Punjab or Mysore. Such examples may be multiplied, even off hand and still more after a careful examination of inter provincial trade movements. All these hypothetically specified traffic may not be realisable, for conditions other than transport charges may be at work for such traffic being not susceptible to development. But all the same, they indicate the direction in which new revenue can be looked for with a ruthless exploitation of special rates. The railways are, in this respect, handicapped to a certain extent by their legal position as a public career. But the charge of undue preference is more an imaginary than real Democles' sword hanging over the railways in their quotation of special rates. At any rate, machinery such as a more business-like commercial committee of the Indian Railways' Conference Association may be thought of, whose prior approval may be made to shield an individual administration against such charge of preference. But it is best to dismiss ungrounded fears and proceed on a determination to develop long distance traffic by quoting special rates. The future Commercial solvency of Indian railways depends on keeping the gates wide-flung for long distance inter-provincial trade movements. The gap in the international export must be made good by the inland export across the provinces.

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Indian Sugar INDUSTRY Shows Progress

Production Expected To Increase Next Year

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

"The year under report has been remarkable in the history of Indian Sugar Industry in several reports," says Mr. R. C. Srivastava, Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, in his note on the production of sugar directly from cane in modern factories during the season 1935-36. He concludes:

"It has seen a record production of sugar and the average percentage recovery of sugar from cane has at the same time been higher than in any previous year. The quantity of sugar produced from cane together with that produced by refining 'Gur' and by the indigenous Khandsari system, has now come up to the requirements of home consumption. As a certain amount of sugar still continues to be imported, it is estimated that approximately 50,000 tons of sugar out of last year's production may be left in stock with the mills by the time the next season commences.

KEEN COMPETITION.

As a result of the increased production, internal competition has become keener and sugar prices have, consequently, registered a sharp decline. This may help to increase the consumption of sugar and thereby offer some relief so far as the adverse stock position is concerned.

As regards the prospects for the coming season there has been a large increase of 16 per cent in the area under sugarcane and the condition of the crop is reported to be good on the whole. Some new factories have been built for working next season and many of the old ones have made additions to their plants. It is likely, therefore, that the production during the next season will show a substantial increase. Should this take place a larger carryover of stocks and a further decline in prices, may be expected as consumption does not show signs of expanding rapidly enough to overtake production".—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

An efficient and simple method has been evolved by the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research for the manufacture of clean and attractive coloured 'gur' and for the manufacture of white sugar by the open pan method which will be within the means of sugarcane grower. The method and the equipment are so flexible that the ryot can manufacture good quality 'gur' or sugar according to the needs of the market. It is said that this new method which is not a competitor to factory production, has a promising future and is destined to play its role in the future of sugar industry of India.

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRYING

The Institute has also succeeded in developing starter cultures which are an improvement in practical dairying for producing rich flavour and aroma in butter. These have been tested in a laboratory and are used on a large scale in Bangalore Dairy with very satisfactory results.

TYPE-WRITER INDUSTRY

It is reported that preliminary arrangements are almost complete for setting up in Calcutta an Indian Typewriter industry. Mr. Hari G. Govil, inventor of the Devanagari Linotype and Technical Expert to the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of New York on Indian vernaculars is the initiator of this new venture.

With the success and experience of the Devanagari Linotype behind him and his studies and researches in the development and simplification of the Indian scripts for printing and type-writing during the last 15 years in India and America, Mr. Govil is very hopeful that a factory could be successfully established in India for the manufacture of improved and much cheaper type-writers not only for English, but also for Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi and other important Indian vernaculars.

(Continued from Col. 7).

that touch the skin, to avoid burning. Goggles should be made of material capable of being cleansed and sterilized.

Face masks or helmets of standard type may be used. Regardless of type of goggles or shield, the lenses should not transmit more than 1 per cent of radiant energy of any wave length less than 466 millimicrons, and not more than 50 per cent. of the total radiant energy from the standard source.

Group 2: For the second group, only the helmet or the hand shield are permissible, as goggles do not give sufficient protection. The lenses should transmit not more than 1 per cent of the radiant energy of any wave length less than 406 millimicrons, not more than 1 per cent of visible light, and not more than 10 per cent of total radiant energy from the standard source. (The standard source used in these specifications is a 200-watt 110-volt, gas-filed tungsten filament lamp, operating at 0.8 watt per spherical candle).

It is not contemplated that purchasers test the lenses they buy, but in purchasing protective equipment for either the first or second group of welding processes, it should be insisted that the lenses comply with the specifications of the National Code as published by the Bureau of Standards. There are many reliable dealers who can supply standard equipment, but the purchaser should always make clear the type of welding for which the equipment is to be used, so that full protection of the operator will be ensured.

PROTECTION FROM REFLECTION.

In all welding operations, particularly where the electric arc is used, care must be taken to protect the welder from reflections of the arc from side walls, and persons working nearby must also be protected. Where welding is performed as an indoor routine operation, booths should be provided for each welder. These may be of a portable or "take-down" type, consisting of canvas on metal pipe frame. The canvas should be painted to render it opaque and also to prevent light reflection. Zinc oxide, combined with lamp black to produce a bluish gray colour, is advisable. For street or outdoor work, a

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4).

Handicraft DEVELOPMENT In Germany

Despite Industrial Advance, Small Crafts Persist

FROF. DR. RAUECKER.

The meeting of the German Federation of Handicrafts held annually since 1934 took place this year at Frankfort O.M. The following is a brief survey of what has been done for and by this branch of economy in recent years.

Handicraft in Germany has not always been fortunate enough to have a foundation of gold—as an old adage would have us believe. There was a time when a too hasty industrialization threatened to crush this form of economical activity entirely, and in 1926—exactly 10 years ago—when the Government held an enquiry on the situation and structure of German economy, it was very nearly decided not to include the practical trades as being economically negligible. The enquiry then revealed information of almost sensational importance.

During the depression between 1928 and 1933, the turnover dropped from 18.8 billion Rms. in 1928 to 9.4 billion Rms. in 1932, showing signs of recovery after the political situation had found its level and recovery drive of the Government set in. In 1933, the turnover stood at 10.1 billion and in 1935 had reached 13.8 billion Rms. The number of workshops, likewise, had grown. According to the figures of the Federation of Chambers of Handicrafts, there were 1.546.996 firms and individual undertakings entered in the official Register of Craftsmen on April 1. 1934. that is roughly one tenth more than existed at the time of the enquiry covering the period 1926-1928. In addition to master craftsmen. 1.5 million journeymen, 100 000 employees and 300 000 assisting family members were employed.

NOT DOOMED.

This data completely refuted the conclusions which the "Society for Social Policy" arrived at the turn of the century on the situation and prospects for German handicraft to the effect that the latter formed a phase of economic activity, which was doomed to die out. It has, however, not only persisted but has even grown having as well increased its turnover to a not inconsiderable degree.

This does not deny the fact that left to its own resources these results would not have been possible for, since 1933. handicraft has enjoyed the wider sympathies of the Government. With the law of November 29. 1933, the foundations were laid to a new organization of the trades. An additional Decree of June 5. 1934. concerned regulations governing ethics in handicraft and established Guild membership. One of the foremost tasks of the latter is the arrangement for proper training of apprentices. journeymen's examinations and the application of relevant legislation. The advancement of business ethics which has been made a special feature of German Law since 1933. is to assist in insuring that every master craftsman enrolled on the official lists will ply his trade and do his duty by his work in the manner expected of him by law. Of particular importance is the application of the so-called "Efficiency test" which permits the various guilds to exclude unsuitable persons from opening up a workshop for any particular 'handicraft.'

The Estate of German Handicrafts has now been operating on this legislative foundation for 2½ years and recently, in order to give publicity to what has been accomplished the Federal Organisation undertook a series of local investigations encompassing 16,573 workshop. The various features examined in each case were profitability, observance of tariff regulations, annual leave, working conditions, average working hours and the application of the idea of collective solidarity. The results of these visits of inspection have just been made public and were submitted to the Reich Association of Handicrafts. Accordingly, profitability was inadequate in only 18 p.c. of those shops inspected. Tariff wages were paid in 74 p.c. annual holidays were granted in 89 p.c. working conditions were good in 73 p.c. and wanting in 15 p.c.

Even though inspection was carried out in but a tithe of the workshops existing in the country, nevertheless, they may be taken as typifying the situation in all the trades concerned. However, conditions still leave much to be desired.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Hazards Of Welding

Injurious Light Rays, Fumes And Gases Which Must Be Guarded Against

By A. S. TROLLIP

The main processes of fusion welding were invented in the year 1886 since when welding has revolutionised modern working methods in the metal industries. Both are welding and the oxy-acetylene process have become as indispensable, in a modern workshop, as the hammer, the press, and the tools of all kinds.

During the years since welding came into general use, there has been a substantial increase in our knowledge of the effects which the various kinds of light rays exercised upon the body. These effects, as well as the approved methods of protection against them, will be considered in addition to the outstanding health and accident hazards involved and methods for overcoming them. These hazards may be conveniently classified as physiological or health hazards and mechanical or accident hazards.

Welding hazards affecting the health of the operator, are created by injurious light rays and by fumes and gases produced by the action of heat evolved during the process upon the material welded. A convenient classification is as follows:—

(a) ultra violet rays.
(b) Infra red rays.
(c) Poisonous substances, chiefly lead, which may be volatilized by heat.
(d) Poisonous gases, such as carbon monoxide, which may be generated by faulty combustion.
(e) Exhaustion of oxygen in air when welding is carried on in confined and poorly ventilated spaces.

DANGERS DUE TO RAYS

In order to appreciate the ultimate harmful effects of light from the welding flame or arc, it will be necessary to discuss the question of light rays.

Light consists of waves of different lengths. Some waves are short, others long. White light consists of waves which appear to the eye as red, yellow, green, blue, and violet. That this is so can easily be demonstrated by passing sun-light through a glass prism; if sunlight enters at one face of a prism, colours emerge at the other face, thus proving that sunlight consists of light waves of these colours. But the prism not only splits up the light into colours which the eye can see but into other colours as well, which the eye cannot see but instruments and parts of the human body can detect. The wave lengths that the eye can see range from 4,000 to 7,700 units. The recognised International Unit of wave length is the 'Angstrom', which is one-ten-millionth of a millimetre. Waves shorter than 4,000 units long, namely from. 136 to 4,000 units, are called Ultra-Violet Rays. Waves even shorter than this are called X-Rays. Neither the ultra-violet nor the infra red rays are visible. They are however very active and powerful and are usually prevent with excessive radiance. As the welding flame, or arc is rich in both of these rays, the welder must be protected from them.

A chart setting out the range of Electromagnetic waves may be ...n for annas 4 on application to the Association.

THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

These rays are very harmful to the human body and eye if exposed to them, for any length of time. They are really chemical in action and cause intense irritation of the eyes and burning of the skin, as in sunburn. Snow blindness, desert blindness and the "eye flashes" of welders are one and the same condition, all due to the action of ultra violet rays upon the eye; their effects can be very painful and cause disability for several days, though usually they do not cause permanent damage. Fortunately most of the low wave length rays are cut off by glass, which will only transmit rays between 3,300 and 3,100 units. Ordinary glass goggles therefore, if nothing else is available, will be a great protection. To obtain maximum protection, however, goggles that cut off these rays completely must be used.

THE INFRA RED RAYS

Ray of light may extend to waves longer than 7,700 units. In fact they may reach wave lengths of 3 million units. Such rays are called Infra Red Rays. They cause less damage than the Ultra Violet Rays, but the damage may be permanent. It is very probable that the Infra Red Rays which act upon the eyes as heat may cause intense discomfort and haziness of the cornia (part of the eye ball). There is little definite evidence that welding can cause cataract, similar to glass blower's cataract. Protection to the eye is afforded by proper glasses.

So far as the effects of radiant energy are concerned the classification by the National Safety Code is convenient to accept. Welding processes are placed in two groups:—

1. Proces es requiring only a moderate reduction of visible radiant energy, such as oxy-acetylene and oxy-hydrogen welding and cutting, and electric resistance welding.
2. Processes necessitating a large reduction of visible radiant energy—electric are welding and cutting.

EYE PROTECTION

(a) Ultra Violet: Greenish yellow glasses are indicated. Black Amber or Green are also satisfactory.

(b) Infra Red: Deep Black, Yellowish Green, Sage Green, Bluish Green and Gold plated glasses are best.

(c) Intense Radiation: The darkest possible glasses should be used. Black, Green or Yellowish Green, as these not only cut down the light, but protect from both ultra violet and infra red rays.

PROTECTION OF HEADS

Group 1: The National Safety Code for the Protection of the Heads and Eyes of Industrial workers specifies that for the first group goggles, face masks, helmets and shields are permitted. The goggles may be of the rigid, non-adjustable bridge type, with or without side shields, or with flexibly connected lens containers shaped to conform to the face. In either case, a heat insulating material should be used on all parts

(Continued in Col. 4)

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COMMERCIAL CAREER FOR 'VARSITY GRADUATES

Educated Youths Can Help Nation-Building Through Industrial Pursuits, Says Sir P. Thakurdas

Addressing the Lucknow University Convocation gathering on Saturday Sir Purshotamdas said:

A Convocation is an important landmark in the career of University students. Its importance and seriousness are marked by certain formal ceremonies, accompanied by an address suitable to the occasion. It is in the fitness of things that the addresses on such occasions are usually delivered by savants or scholars, who give learned discourses on some branch of knowledge. Addressing the rising generation, full of hope and enthusiasm, on the threshold of a career, the responsibility of the person addressing the Convocation is great. From this point of view, I consider that it is a privilege for any one to have an opportunity to address the Convocation of a University.

A COMMERCIAL CAREER.

A commercial carcer is not only well-suited to most graduates of Universities in India, but is, indeed, necessary in their own interests and for the advancement of the masses generally. I have no doubt that Commerce in India is sadly in need of men equipped with the training and the culture which normally go with the degrees of B. A., B. Sc. etc. In fact, when I entered the business world 35 years ago, I felt, before I had been many years in it, that the same was poorer for want of trained men from the Universities. Even to-day, I am of the same opinion, and although hundreds and thousands of graduates may have entered the commercial world during the intervening three decades, I still feel that it can, without difficulty and with advantage to itself and to graduates, absorb many more of such graduates.

One of the questions which has perplexed both the Government and the leaders of the non-official world during the last few years has been what is called "Unemployment of the Middle Classes." This is said to be most marked in Bengal, the U. P. and Madras, and I am sure that even Bombay, Delhi, the Punjab and the C. P. are not free from this perplexing problem. One can realise that in the last five years, owing to continued world depression in trade, this problem has been further accentuated. Charges have been levelled—and I should not be considered to be expressing an opinion here—that our University education is defective.

WHAT IT IMPLIES.

Let me digress here on what a commercial career implies. Viewed in the proper perspective, it is not a prosaic calling. The market place and market prices, in their broader sense, are great instruments of social control and co-ordination. For example, they enable the grower in one part of the world to realise the benefits of the activities of the manufacturer in another part of the world. With the growth of scientific improvement and with the progressive division of labour, the functions of the man of commerce have become increasingly complex. It is through the medium of the middleman, again using the word in its broad sense, that the farmer in the U. P. gets the price for his produce which is justified by world conditions. And it is that price, in its turn, which brings within his reach the benefits of modern civilisation, e.g., better housing, education for his children, medical aid, sanitation and what not. The greater the complexity of modern civilisation, the greater the range and number of technical developments, the greater the diversity of currency and trade relations, the greater will be the field for skill and specialisation on the part of the man of commerce, whose function it is to see that the social machine works and works smoothly. You need not, therefore, look upon a commercial career as a mundane matter merely of rupees, annas and pies, of hard-headed money-lenders and stone-wall banks, but you must look upon it as an activity which has, at its root, the idea of service to humanity in its varied economic complexity.

IN RURAL AREAS.

Specialization in the marketing of goods and services is what commerce requires, and I maintain that such work alone can affectively bring the educated man in touch with rural life and establish an ennobling contact between the two. Under the present conditions of life in India, the contact with the rural folk which doctors or lawyers may establish it, at best, of a professional type: similar also are the relations established by the social worker in rural areas. But the contact of the man of commerce is more vital because it touches directly the pocket and daily work of the rural population. And in view of this, the educated man doing such commercial work has unlimited opportunities for raising the level of our rural population economically, and influencing it socially. At a time when the problem of rural uplift is in the forefront and is receiving the attention both of the Government and the public, it is pertinent to realise that the adoption of the commercial career by University men is one of the most direct and effective ways of establishing normal contact with the Indian village, with a view to bring about such uplift.

IN NATION-BUILDING.

Do not, therefore, look upon a commercial career as dull and merely selfish. There is plenty of room in it for selflessness and service for initiative and enterprise, for adventure and even romance. These qualities cannot grow in the life of a nation except by practice. Commerce enables us to learn methods of organisation, both on a large and small scale, the need for team work, and the capacity to undergo sustained physical and mental strain. In other words, the qualities which make for a successful and progressive nation can, to a large extent, be developed by adequate efforts in the commercial sphere. Commerce must, therefore, be considered as a desirable nation-building activity.

With these qualifications, coupled with the comparatively broader outlook and the decidedly better capacity of the graduate to express himself clearly, I have found every graduate with the correct outlook making his mark in the sphere of work handled by him in the world of business. What is equally indisputable is that he establishes his superiority over the less educated and more conservative person, also working in the same field but moving in ruts which his predecessors followed, unmindful of the necessity of keeping in touch with what is being done elsewhere because of its inability to read and understand the requisite literature.

INDUSTRIAL CAREER.

Regarding the industrial career, what I have said before would hold good, perhaps with more force. In fact, industries on a big scale can only be conducted by men who have the broad outlook and good culture commonly associated with University training. With the rapid advance of science and the enormous progress in industrial research and technical efficiency in other countries, Indian industries will have to be manned by the best graduates of our Universities, both for the sake of technical knowledge and for the purposes of administrative efficiency, if our industries are to survive in a highly competitive world.

THE FLAG FOLLOWS THE TRADE

In this connection, let us remember that the flag follows the trade. Taking our own history we find that the British came to India primarily to trade, and gradually, while trading, they found themselves masters of the country. And wherever the British made efforts to expand their trade they succeeded in establishing either colonies or dependencies. Besides, it is now recognised beyond question that the one thing that binds together the British Empire to-day, and can effectively maintain the Empire, is commerce.

EMULATE THESIS.

In wishing those who have to-day received their degrees the best of luck, I am reminded of the great honour which has fallen to my lot in addressing them on the threshold of their 'alma mater.'

May those who have just received degrees of the University of Lucknow, and are about to enter life, have the urge to take to commerce and industry without fear or favour; let them keep before their minds the examples of some of the self-made men, who, by their unaided efforts and from nothing to start with, made fortunes in their lifetime and had the imagination and the heart to use their wealth for the betterment of the country in many directions. I suggest to them the careers of Jamshedji Tata, Ranchodlal Chhotalal, Haji Ismail Sait, Rajendra Mookerjee, F. E. Dinshaw, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Adamji Peerbhoy and other eminent names who have left their mark indelibly on the sands of time.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Second Annual Report Appeals For Public Support

The Governing Council of the above Association has just issued its report for the year 1935-36, extracts from which are given below.

The Association was registered under the Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860, on 26th March 1936.

During the year under review the Association lost one of its capable members in the late Dr. M. G. Mehta who died a premature death on New Year's eve.

ANNIVERSARIES.

Dr. S. Hahnemann's Birthday Anniversary was celebrated on 11th April 1936, with Dr. A. C. Das, President of the Association, in the Chair.

On 2nd August 1936, the first Anniversary of the death of Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, (the founder of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association and College and the principal promoter of the Homoeopathy Science in this City and Presidency), was celebrated under th joint auspices of the Association and the College, when Mr. H. Shankar Rau, C.I.E., retired Deputy Controller of the Currency, presided.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

One of the aims and objects of the Association is to impart a sound and scientific knowledge in the healing art, chiefly on Homoeopathic lines through its institution—The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, and thus to turn out fully qualified medical graduates who will successfully compete with the exponents of other schools of medicine.

The Council have been exerting all their energies to maintain the status of this institution. The Council appeal to the philanthropic public of Bombay for active co-operation in their efforts to make this Institution a model one for the Bombay Presidency. At present the College has on its roll 26 students.

The College has secured the services of efficient medical men of this city, well-known for proficiency in their respective profession, for their reputation and esteem with the public and their sterling qualities—the ability to impart knowledge. These services are being rendered honorarily.

THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Charitable Dispensary, which was opened in the middle of 1934 by the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association for the benefit of the city's poor, became one of the important centres of medical relief in the city. The Council need hardly say that the dispensary has been fulfilling a long-and-deep-felt want for the poorer classes, some of whom reside at a great distance from the locality, while others came from the suburbs. The best testimony of its popularity is the fact of the enormous expansion in the number of new patients treated this year compared with the total number of patients treated in the preceding year.

In the last Report the number of new patients treated were 1079, whereas the number of new patients treated during the year under review, is more than double the preceding year's total: 2464 to be exact.

Since the inception of the Charitable Dispensary, Messrs. Roy & Co. have supplied, till the end of December 1935, medicines, free of cost, of the value of Rs. 657-13-0. In addition to this, the management have had to purchase a good deal of various drugs, bandages, etc. for the daily needs of the dispensary. To meet the cost of these, as well as to defray other expenses for maintaining the dispensary on a proper basis the Association requires a sum of at least Rs. 200 per month.

APPEAL.

It will be conceded that the ideals which the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association have placed before them are high. These are affording relief to humanity from the tortures of diseases and at the same time popularising the comparatively obscure science of Homoeopathy that has admittedly contributed so much towards curing and curing human sufferings in other parts of the World. The fulfilment of these aims is doubtless an uphill task. But given proper encouragment and active co-operation, the Association hopes to attain its objectives sooner or later. The Association humbly appeals, therefore, once again to the philanthropic public in general and to the wealthy and benevolently disposed ladies and gentlemen of this great city for help in the efforts of this Association in endeavouring to widen the sphere of its activities. The Council earnestly hope that the required help will not be slow in coming and that within the next few years the Association will be able to realise its dream of making the institution a model one befitting the great name of this great and opulent City.

HAZARDS OF WELDING

(Continued from Page 3.)

portable booth should be placed around the electric arc welder.

In using the electric arc, care must be taken to prevent the skin from being burned, as the arc is very rich in ultra violet rays. Hence the necessity for a helmet or shield to protect the face as well as the eyes, and high gauntlet gloves of non-inflammable material to protect the hands. No part of the skin should be exposed and the clothing should be protected from sparks by a leather or asbestos apron.

(c) Poisonous Substances which may be Volatized by Heat.

(d) Poisonous Gases which may be Generated by Faulty Combustion.

(e) Exhaustion of Oxygen in Air.

The principal and typical hazard which may be volatilised by heat is lead. It occurs most commonly when metal sheets, covered with lead paint, are being cut or scrapped by either the oxy-acetylene flame or electric arc. The resultant heat volatilizes the lead in the paint, and, if the welder inhales the lead fumes, rapid and severe lead poisoning may result. This has come to be recognised as an important industrial hazard, and many cases have been reported in connection with scrapping ships. Likewise, welding or cutting brass or zinc may result in "zinc chills". This has occurred in welding galvanized sheets.

The hazards included under (c), (d) and (e) commonly occur when working in close or confined places with insufficient ventilation. This may cause trouble in one of two ways; poisonous fumes or gases caused by the welding or cutting are not carried away, and so affect the operator, or the oxy-acctylene flame may reduce the available oxygen in the air. It is claimed that, in some instances, carbon monoxide has been formed while welding under unfavourable conditions, with fatal results to the welder.

Special care, therefore, is advisable when welding or cutting is to be carried on in the confined spaces of ships, inside boilers or tanks, or under similar conditions, so that vitiation of the air may not ensue, with consequent accident or illness. Welders should not be allowed to work under such conditions without supervision, and, if possible, provision should be made for artificial ventilation by fans or other contrivance. In the electric arc process, red oxide of iron is produced as a fine brown dust in the air. This, although not dangerous, is annoying to the employees, and can usually be taken care of in an adequate manner by the existing exhaust system.

PERIODICAL EXAMINATION

Where welding or cutting involves exposure to lead fumes for any length of time, the following standard preventive measures against industrial lead poisoning are suggested:—

It will be advisable to have welders re-examined at weekly or fortnightly intervals, so that if they are taking lead into their systems, the fact may be detected before serious results follow. They should be induced to wear a gas mask especially designed to give protection against lead fumes, or a helmet with an air tube leading to a fresh air supply. Goggles can be worn with either gas mask or helmet. While these devices are uncomfortable when worn in close or confined places, their use should be insisted on, otherwise poisoning is almost inevitable.

'Parle Market Scheme

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Dec. 13.

For some time past, two questions are engaging the serious attention of the Vile Parle Municipality. One is the construction of a market for this growing town and the other is about the division of wards and allocations of seats in the amalgamated municipal unit. The people of Vile Parle are keen on having a properly-constructed vegetable market for which a plot had been purchased at a cost of Rs. 13,000 some three years ago and the rate-payers of the area have appealed to the Collector and the Municipality to expedite the scheme. A generous donor has now come forward with a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of such a market and municipal hall. The balance of the cost of such a building is to be met by the sale proceeds of the present municipal building which is away from the railway station. In response to a requisition sent in by two members, the President called a meeting of the Municipality this morning and in doing so, he fixed the time which was an hour earlier than usual with the result that several members came late only to find that the meeting had been dissolved. The President was absent and two members from Andheri area who came to the meeting abstained from entering the hall with the result that no quorum was formed. There was, therefore, no alternative but to adjourn the meeting!

A second meeting of the Municipality was held at 9-45 a.m. at which the remaining items on the agenda of the previous meeting were considered. In the absence of the President, Mr. Caesar D'Mello, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt was voted to the chair. There were many items on the agenda pertaining to the breach of bye-laws with regard to the location of shops in Town Planning Schemes. Mr. G. R. Desai moved that a representation be made to Government that in view of the many breaches of the Scheme Rules, they be empowered to define the sites and area available for use as shops and given summary powers of ejection and all other powers necessary to enable efficient and effective control.

Several items of a non-controversial character were then considered and disposed of and the meeting was dissolved.

GENERAL RAIN IN FRONTIER

FOONA, December 13.

The Western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, local rain in Kashmir and a few falls in east and north Punjab and is apparently passing away north-eastwards through Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Harnai and Chaman one and half inches each; Sonamarg, Cherat and Murree one each; Peshawar, Quetta and Drosh half each.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue locally in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and at a few stations in the Punjab. A few showers are likely in the south of the Peninsula and in Lower Burma.—A.P.

* Gay and gracious gifts
FOR XMAS AND
THE NEW YEAR
BY Coty
Proclaim yourself a giver with a flair for giving—choose what she herself would have chosen .... Coty, of course! Every woman, be she grave or gay, knows that her very personality can be expressed in a magical perfume. A gift so planned is the very essence of romance and discernment.
A SUMA
"The Latest Creation"
Dedicated to the woman with exotic tastes and a mysterious personality. Excitingly modern—alluringly new! The most exquisite offering to beauty. Presented in a delicate crystal flacon enshrined in a casket of lasting attraction.
L'ORIGAN
"For nights of romance and splendour"
The fragrance of the sweetest scented blooms blended into a perfume of exquisite charm. Adds the final touch of smartness to the ensemble. Offered in a lovely crystal flacon in a beautiful silk-tassel box.
Le Nouveau GARDENIA
The most fascinating perfume of Gardenia—captured in all its fragrance by Coty. A perfect tribute to the smart woman. A flawless crystal flacon with a delicately carved stopper adds the ultimate touch of chic.
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The very essence of modernism—fresh yet haunting. A perfume for all occasions. A delicate crystal flacon offered in a "Shagreen" case makes a perfect gift for blonde or brunette.
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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Magsar Shud 1, 1993.
Muslim: Ramzan 29, 1355.
Parsi: Tir 10, 1306.
Hightide: 0-27; 12-00.
Lowtide: 6-35; 18-03.
Sunrise: 7h. 3m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.

Wednesday, December 16.

Ramzan-Id: Public holiday.
Banks closed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a wall calendar for 1937 from Lentin's Employment Bureau, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered Mails for Australia per S.S. "Mongolia" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION

A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Cricket Association will be held in the Islam Gymkhana Pavilion to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The 4th annual general meeting will follow immediately after the special general meeting.

A TEA PARTY.

Members of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., will give a Tea Party at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club in honour of Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, J.P., Sheriff of Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji will preside.

DANCE OF NATARAJA

Mr. Bimalendu Bose will perform his Grand Oriental Idealistic Dance of Nataraja to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

To meet Dr. Kashibai Nowrange, leader of the Indian Delegation to the I. C. W. meeting, Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, Mrs. D. N. Sirur, and Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Vice-Presidents of the National Council of Women in India, there will be an 'at home' to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. at Mrs. Sirur's resident.

FREE BIRTH CONTROL ADVICE.

Available under medical supervision at the Family Hygiene Society's Birth Control Clinics:
On Mondays and Thursdays at Parakh's Hospital, Sandhurst Road: 3-5 p.m.
On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at the Welfare Clinic, Opp. K. E. M. Hospital, Parel: 3-6 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOHN LODGE
In W. Somerset Maugham's
THE TENTH MAN
A forceful drama that offers grand entertainment.

THE EMPIRE
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE MOST INTELLIGENT PICTURE OF THE YEAR!
THE CRIME OF DR. FORBES
A 20th Century Fox production
with
GLORIA STUART
SARA HADEN
ROBERT KENT
Plans Open —.— 'Phone 20286.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Tenth Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Girls' Dormitary" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil" Daily at 2-15, 515, and 8 p.m.
CAPITOL—"High Tension" Daily at 5, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi" Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
PATHE—"Swing Time" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chhaya" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
THE EMPIRE—"The Crime of Dr. Forbes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KRISHNA—The "Awakening" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan" Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
PLAZA—"Little Colonel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.

WORKERS' MEETING AT KURLA.

A public meeting of mill workers will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Takkya Ward, Kuria, when Mr. A. A. Alwe, President, G. K. U., Bombay, will preside. Messrs. Kandalker, Sheikh Mohomed Umer, Taldeoker, Dr. Gavande and other labour leaders will speak on "The Present Situation."

DR. CHINIWALLA'S SERIES OF NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN.

The 31st lecture of the series on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

EXCLUDED AREAS CONFERENCE

The third All-India Excluded Areas Conference will be held at Faizpur in the Subject Committee pandal under the presidentship of Sjt. Kuladhar Chahila, M.L.A., on the 28th December, 1936.

The Conference will be opened by Sjt. Nilakanta Das, M.L.A.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A.

THE A. I. SANKIRTAN SAMMELAN

(From A Correspondent).

SITAPUR (Bengal), (By Mail).

The All-India Sankirtan Sammelan holds its 24th session at Sitapur from December 25th. Famous Kirtan Mandalis and Bhajniks of the country are joining. Suitable arrangements for boarding and lodging have been made. Those coming by E. I. Railway should book themselves for Sitapur Katchery.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade will meet his students in an Advanced Course in Metaphysics, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Prof. B. M. Mehta will meet his students in French to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Mr. D. H. Marathe will meet his students in an Advanced course in Radio Communication. to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Fr. J. Duhr will meet his students in German as usual, to-day (Monday).

YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION

In connection with the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Student's Conference the Youths' Association has passed the following resolutions:

(1) The Association demands that the organisers of the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Students' Conference must select a student President of the Conference.

(2) That the proceedings of the Conference must be conducted in our national language, i.e., in Hindi.

(3) That the Association feels that due to the X'mas holidays and the ensuing session of the Congress majority of the students will not be able to prepare themselves to actively participate in the Conference on the day fixed for it. The Association therefore requests the organisers in a spirit of co-operation to extend the date at least for a week.

'PARLE DEMANDS MORE POWERS

Municipal Resolution On Breach Of Town Planning Rules

(From Our Correspondent)
ANDHERI, Sunday.

A special general meeting of the Vile Parle Municipal Board was held this morning when in the absence of the President, Mr. Ceaser D'Mello, Mr. Gokulbhai D. Bhatt was voted to the chair.

The Board considered five cases of infringement of town-planning regulations and resolved to prosecute the parties. In the absence of adequate powers the Municipality has been finding it increasingly difficult to effectively deal with such cases and hence the Board decided to represent to the Government to endow the Municipality with the requisite powers. To give effect to this decision the following resolution was passed:

"That a representation be made to Government that in view of the very many breaches of the regulations regarding restriction of use for concessional purposes. The rules in respect of each scheme be amended so as to enable the Municipality to define the sites and area available for use of shops, and giving the Municipality summary powers of eviction and all other powers necessary to enable efficient and effective control".

Another meeting of the Municipal Board that was scheduled for today was adjourned for want of a quorum. The adjourned meeting will take place on Monday morning.

Bombay Tenants' Association

AGENDA FOR SUNDAY'S GENERAL MEETING

At its meeting held on Saturday last at the "D" Ward office of the Association, the Managing Board of the Bombay Tenants' Association decided to hold its annual general meeting on Sunday (17th January) next.

It also decided to place on that meeting's agenda, resolutions on the desirability and urgency of (1) the extention of the tram line to Mahim via the Lady Jamshedji Road, (2) having a Municipal Bank for the City of Bombay and (3) the introduction and bringing into force of a Rent Bill; and that all steps should be taken to bring these matters to the notice of the proper authorities; including the members of the future Legislative Councils, whose sympathies were to be enlisted in this matter at the earliest possible opportunity.

The prospective candidates to the local legislatures are also to be approached with a request that they would make this also an item in their Election Propaganda.

Any member desiring to include any other item in the agenda of the Annual General Meeting should communicate with the General Secretary, at 250, Vithalbhai Girgaum Back Road, Bombay (4), latest by Thursday (31st. December).

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 50
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedanad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at	8 35

FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The opening ceremony of the Bai Motlibai Wadia Free Reading Room and Library will be performed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., J.P., to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jer Baug, next to Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN CITY

Hindu XI Draw With Velkar's XI In Two-Day Match

The following are the scores in the match between the Hindu Representatives XI and Velkar's XI, during the week-end which ended in a draw:—

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE IX.

V. M. Merchant, retired	109
D. M. Bhidye, b K. N. Divekar	10
S. Bannerji, retired	100
P. R. Dalvie, c Divekar, b Richards	4
B. R. Patel, c Lynn, b Jobanputra	20
M. Bhagwandas, b Prithviraj	11
R. R. Wadker, c G. Patel, b Richards	26
P. J. Chury, c Hansotti, b Richards	0
S. R. Godambe, (Capt.) l-b-w, (N) Richards	0
D. Hindlekar, not out	8
S. W. Mehta, l-b-w, Richards	0
Extras	10
Total	298

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/40, 2/148, 3/170, 4/212, 5/239, 6/252, 7/252, 8/252, 9/298, 10/298.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—G. Richards 5/64, K. N. Divekar, 1/89, Hansotti /46, K. H. Jobanputra 1/25, Prithviraj 1/33, C. M. Rana /31.

VELKAR'S XI.

Prithviraj, c Bhidye, b Bannerji	6
G. L. Patil, b S. R. Godambe	10
Richards, b S. R. Godambe	52
K. Jobanputra, l-b-w, V. M. Merchant	20
H. S. Lynn, c Chury, b Wadker	53
K. N. Divekar, b Bhagwandas	46
S. Sarang, l-b-w, (N) Bannerji	20
C. M. Rana, c Bhagwandas b Banerji	6
M. Pathare, did not bat	
P. Vithal not out	0
Hansotti, l-b-w, Bhagwandas	0
Extras	5
Total	218

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/15, 2/19, 3/55, 4/114, 5/174, 6/210, 7/218, 8/218, 9/218, 10/218.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

S. Bannerji 3/50, S. R. Godambe 2/40, K. M. Merchant 1/46, M. Bhagwandas 2/19, R. Wadkar 1/35, S. N. Mehta /13.

KANGA'S XI v. BOMBAY GYM.

Dr. Kanga's XI were the visitors at the Bombay Gymkhana during the week-end. The Bombay Gymkhana were the winners comfortably.

The scores:—

DR. KANGA'S XI. (First Innings).

T. K. Contractor, l-b-w, (N) H. Murray	2
F. K. Nariman, l-b-w, (N) Bartley	4
N. F. Canteenwala, c Tew, b H. Murray	0
M. Mistry, b Bartley	0
H. J. Vajifdar (Capt.) c Tew, b Bartley	41
D. R. Havewala, c Bartley, b D. Murray	26
M. P. Engineer, c D. Murray, b Bartley	17
K. Tarapore, c Horocks, b H. Murray	4
S. M. Palsetia, c D. Murray, b Bartley	4
M. Patel, not out	1
A. J. Bode, b Bartley	0
Extras	2
Total	101

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/9, 5/66, 6/75, 7/90, 8/100, 9/101, 10/101.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

H. L. Murray 3 for 50, J. O. Bartley 6 for 30, D. Murray 1 for 18, Horton nil for 1.

KANGA'S XI. (Second Innings).

Total score 49. (D. Murray 5/14, Bartley 2/6, H. L. Murray 3/24).

BOMBAY GYM. (First Innings).

R. C. Summer-Hayes, l-b-w, Palsetia	13
H. L. Murray, c and b Palsetia	22
B. R. T. Greer, b M. Patel	2
J. L. Tew, st. Engineer, b M. Patel	6
K. S. H. Wilson, c Vajifdar, b Palsetia	0
R. F. Moss, l-b-w, Vajifdar	20
T. Horrocks, b Patel	12
M. Mackinon, c Palsetia, b Patel	38
H. W. Histon, not out	8
D. Murray, b Vajifdar	4
J. O. Bartley, b Patel	1
Extras	8
Total	134

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/34, 2/37, 3/57, 4/51, 5/51, 6/67, 7/119, 8/125, 9/131, 10/134.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

S. M. Palsetia 3/12, M. Patel 5/46, D. R. Havewala /34, A. J. Bode /21, H. J. Vajifdar 2/13.

BOMBAY GYM. (Second Innings).

Total 111, for the fall of 7 wikets. (Summer-Hayes 26, Wilson 34; Palsetia 2/19, A. J. Bode 4/60).

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

They Said It!

The recent constitutional crisis in Great Britain was made the occasion by a local newspaper, to invite opinions from a typist, a school-mistress, a police officer, a Congressman, a Bank clerk, a British sailor, a taxi-driver, a British businessman, a Catholic priest, a Rationalist and a Hindu businessman. These, it is said by the paper, constitute what it calls "public opinion." Some of them gave expression to opinions which at least were genuine and disinterested, while the rest appeared to have an iron each in the fire. First of all, it is manifestly absurd, to judge things with half-baked knowledge and with complete ignorance about them. Even Mr. Baldwin, the British Premier, was cautious enough to say in his long rigmarole on the episode, that Cabinet Ministers were not judges. But these opinions so eagerly sought for and so spontaneously expressed (as could seen from some of the photographs), are ill-conceived and seem to be given with an air of irresponsibility.

A Warning

One must admire the honesty of the taxi-driver and one really sympathises with his lot. Fed up with his taxi or the omnibus for the thousand quixotic ways in which it behaves, harassed by the bosses if there were so much as a scratch on the body of the vehicle, obviously the poor taxi-driver thinks that kingship is a thousand times easier job than being in charge of a service-car. The Catholic priest has no business to express any opinion for it is none of his business. The Hindu businessman would have served the business interests of this country well, if he had kept quiet and looked to his own affairs. Apparently he does not know that the marriage he might have had, according to Hindu law and custom and with due ceremonial and witnesses, is considered "illegal" according to British Marriage laws. And how much does he know of the institution of Divorce? A British businessman thinks that he could have made a nice business of kingship, for he knows that ex-King Edward, while he was Prince of Wales, was known the world over, as the Empire Salesman No. 1! These opinions constitute in the result, a warning rather than real "public opinion" to which any importance could be attached. It is only fair to add that at least half of them would have been unceremoniously "fired" if contrary opinions were expressed now that King Edward has abdicated.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Saturday afternoon saw a lot of sightseeing, all the sea shores and parks were crowded. Sunday saw one variety entertainment, one children's meeting and about a couple of other meetings.

Yesterday nearly the whole of the Catholic population of the suburbs made for Borivli, the occasion was the feast at Mount Poinsar.

The Bandra Feast the suburbs celebrates another feast in honour of the same Lady, but under a different title.

The feast at Mount Poinsar lasts for a complete week, but to the majority of the Catholics the two Sundays are the days for their pilgrimage.

Yesterday's crowds comprised of some thousands of devout pilgrims, who kept pouring from the very early hours of the morning. After worship, the pilgrims took to picnicking. The whole of the forest land with mango groves, was full of people, sitting under the shades of trees. Fires were lit and cooking and preparation for the noon-day meal were made in the open. Towards noon this lovely feast was resounded with songs, in every possible language, dancing and merry making filled the whole surrounding. This continued right up to the very late hours of the evening when the crowds having thoroughly enjoyed themselves made for home, some by the road and the rest by train.

KHAR .... KHAR ....

Great activities prevails on Khar railway station. Workmen are busy putting over-head zinc structures. Khar railway station is increasing in popularity.

Talking about the railway station reminds me of a letter of a correspondent who writes to tell me that nearly every day after 4 p.m. near the Khar Bazar a crowd collects and they either have rows amongst themselves or keep on abusing the passers-by, this, writes my correspondent is very annoying and he suggests that a policeman be stationed there.

FIRST ROUND OF QUADRANGULAR MATCH

Deodhar To Captain Hindu Team

The following team will represent the Hindu side against the Mahomedans in the first round of the Quadrangular Tournament on 19th, 20th and 21st instant. The team will be Captained by Prof. Deodhar.

Prof. D. B. DEODHAR (Capt).
Mr. L. P. Jai (Vice-Capt.)
Mr. L. AMARSINGH.
Mr. V. M. MERCHANT.
Mr. L. AMARNATH.
Mr. S. R. GODAMBE.
Mr. J. NAOMAL.
Mr. S. BANNERJI.
Mr. D. D. HINDLEKER.
Mr. M. BHAGWANDAS.
Mr. VINOO MANKAD.

RESERVES:—Mr. K. N. DIVEKER. Mr. R. J. GHARAT. Mr. B. R. PATEL and Mr. C. N. MEHTA.

THREE PERSONS MISSING

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee says that the following persons are reported to be missing:—

(1). Ramji Chaturbhuj, aged 42, is mssing since 8th December 1936 between 5-30 and 6 p.m. He was serving in Purushottam Mathuradas Company, Khand Bazar. He was wearing a khadi shirt when he was last seen. He is thin and black in complexion.

(2). Punachanda Lallubhai, aged 26, left his residence at 5 p.m. on 5th December 1936, stating that he was going for tuition at Suttar Chawl. He wears a half-coat, white shirt, and a dhoti. His address is: Velji Bhimji's Chawl, Room No. 11 First floor, Bazargate Street.

(3). V. Gopal Krishna, aged 26, a Madrasi new-comer left Matunga (B.B. & C.I. Rly) at about 3 p.m. on 8th December 1936. He wears a Madrasi fashion shirt and a dhoti. He is white in complexion and 5 1|2 feet high.

Any information about the missing persons will be thankfully received by the Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee at his office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LABOUR CANDIDATE FOR BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

The candidature of Mr. K. N. Joglekar, who will contest for a seat in the Bombay City (North) constituency for the Provincial Legislative Assembly, was announced, at a public meeting held on Sunday under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

Mr. S. P. Bhise presided.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive exhorting the workers of the E (Byculla) and F (Parel) wards, to support Mr. Joglekar, said that he did not understand why the Congress Parliamentary Committee did not support the candidature of Mr. Nimbkar, having regard to the fact that Mr. Nimbkar was as keen a participant in the national struggle as any one else.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar said that Bombay occupied a foremost place in the country, as having the best organised working class movement, as Bombay was also famous as the strongest pillar of support to the Congress movement. But the Congress Parliamentary Board did not see its way to accept the candidature of the representative of the Labour movement in the general constituency. He appealed to the workers to stand by their own representative and not to be misled by candidates from other parties.

Mr. R. K. Bhogle also addressed the meeting.

Benares, Dec. 13.—During the last two days over 200 cyclists have been challanned by the Police in different thanas for 'scorching' about without lights.—United Press.

PATHE Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Ph. 41561.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1936

UNIVERSITIES AND COMMERCE

The address of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas at the Convocation of the Lucknow University was an appeal to University graduates to take up a commercial career to a larger extent than they have so far done and also an appeal to Government to develop Indian industries and commerce so as to enable them to employ a larger number of educated men. In the appeal to graduates he pointed out how greater absorption of University men in the nation's commerce will, besides benefiting them, help the country as a whole. He attempted to drive the appeal home by showing that commerce, far from being a humdrum money-making affair, is a great nation-building activity, a social force linking up the field and the factory, indeed, revealing the fundamental unity of humanity. The appeal was eloquent and sincere, but rather superfluous. University men, now at least, fully recognise the value of a commercial career and seek it in tens of thousands. But in India, for reasons which Sir Purshotamdas himself has suggested, suitable openings are pitifully few as compared with the vast and increasing number of educated men seeking them. If graduates displace under-graduates and are themselves displaced by double graduates, it is hardly a real solution of the problem of the educated unemployed.

The Solution

The real and lasting solution of the problem—apart from such a radical change in the existing economic order as will ensure work for all—is to increase the number of openings in the commercial sphere by developing the nation's industries to their fullest capacity. And Sir Purshotamdas has done a service by pressing that solution upon Government. "I have in mind," he said referring to this point, "the question of protection for Indian industries and other forms of State Aid as a partial, but urgent, solution of the increasing unemployment of graduates and under-graduates. There is no reason, to my mind, why the policy in India should in any way be different from that followed by other Governments that matter, either in the West or in the East, viz., the policy of making the country itself self-contained as far as its requirements are concerned, especially where the raw material is available on the spot." He points out how the very recently developed sugar industry has "absorbed a large number of graduates and under-graduates in the technical work involved, about 2,000 scientific men, to say nothing of the 10,000 young men engaged in the administrative side." And he cogently argues that if one industry can do so much for the educated youths of India, a great deal more can be achieved by Government following more fully the policy of encouraging indigenous industries. "It is the duty of the Government of India," he says, "to encourage indigenous industries which alone will materially remedy the serious problem of unemployment of our educated youth and which will, to a substantial extent, ensure a day's square meal for the teeming millions of India." In saying this Sir Purshotamdas is only echoing the view, not only of the entire business community in India, but also of the country as a whole. But Government have grievously failed to do their most obvious duty in the matter.

Scandalous Injustice

Sir Purshotamdas has made another useful suggestion to Government in relieving the unemployment of the educated, namely, to admit more Indians into the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. "Owing to political considerations," he says, "these careers were practically not available to Indians, say, fifteen years ago, and even to-day, the number of Indians in the superior posts in the Army, the Navy or Air Force is amazingly small." The injustice that is still being done to Indians in severely restricting their admission to the higher posts in these departments is scandalous both from the political and the economic point of view. For anyone to suggest that Indians are not yet sufficiently fit to be trained for such posts would be a lie adding insult to injury.

The Co-operative Movement

Conferences of Registrars of Co-operative Societies, the twelfth session of which was held in New Delhi this week, had a utility of their own in the early days when the number of persons influenced by the co-operative movement was small and it had not yet reached the stage of having at its disposal the services of non-officials who had experience of the working of various types of societies or had made any elaborate study of co-operation, both at home and abroad. Another reason why these conferences commanded public attention was the fact that the working of co-operative societies was regulated by an enactment of the central legislature, a position which does not obtain now in four provinces, each of which has got its own provincial co-operative law. Until the advent of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the subject of co-operation was administered in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government of India, while now co-operation is a provincial transferred subject. Lastly, in the early days when even apex organizations had not come into existence in most provinces, much less all-India federal organizations, the predominant unifying influence was that of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies in different provinces and States who had to come together periodically for exchange of views and for the formulation of some common policy throughout the country. This two-fold need is now supplied by the two All-India organizations that have recently come into existence, namely, the Associations of the Provincial Co-operative Banks and of the Provincial Co-operative Institutes of the different provinces and States.

At all previous sessions of this Conference, it was the practice for officials and non-officials to sit together during the entire course of the proceedings. As a result of a departure introduced this year, the officials, namely, the Registrars, alone met for preliminary discussions and debated on the draft agenda; and, apparently, only such subjects were brought up before the full conference as the Registrars chose to place before it. This change in procedure is scarcely fair to the non-officials who are invited to the conference as it may prevent them at that late stage, when cut and dried proposals are put forward for consideration, to offer any detailed constructive suggestions. For this reason, the recent session of the Conference may well be deemed to have been deprived of the interest which it would otherwise have claimed from the public. Officials such as Registrars of Co-operative Societies, however devoted they may be to their administrative duties, are not in a position to take the lead in evolving any large departures in policy or enunciate programmes that do not fit in with the established order of tnihgs in India. What they can do—and that is all that the last session of the Registrars can claim to have achieved—is to tinker with the administrative machinery, sometimes at the sacrifice of the autonomous powers of co-operative organizations or occasionally to foist on one province an official's pet theories of which have achieved some success in another.

We may search in vain for any broad lead given by the Conference on topics of absorbing interest to co-operators in other countries such as the relation of the movement, especially on its credit side, with the central banking system, the introduction of joint cultivation and collective farming as a remedy for the economic malaise of the agricultural industry, the provision of facilities on a vast scale for the organization of co-operative marketing and the formation of producers' societies on a collectivivist basis for the development of handicrafts and village industries. The same lack of a searching analysis of the past or a vision for the future also mars the inaugural address of the Hon. Sir Jagdish Prasad who presided at the Conference. He bewailed the setback which the co-operative movement in various provinces had suffered in consequence of the fall in prices. But he failed to point out what steps, if any, had been taken by those in authority to raise the level of prices by means such as have been adopted in several countries all over the world. So far as the public can gauge, co-opertive societies are subject to meticulous control such as has not been relaxed with the development of federal control by central institutions within the movement itself. And, yet, Sir Jagdish must reiterate the amazing view of his official advisers that the recent setback in the growth of the co-operative movement is due to too early a relaxation of official control. The actual position is that the movement has lost its momentum, mainly in those provinces in which the Registrar was placed in a position from where he and his staff controlled not only the administration and audit but also supervision, propaganda, education and even the machinery for credit. When, however, things go wrong the bureaucracy has an easy way of disowning responsibility and shifting it on to the shoulders of office-bearers of co-operative institutions whose operations have been all along subject to the direction and control of an official department.

THE SEAMEN'S CHARTER

A Review Of International Maritime Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

IV

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Sir Firoz Khan Noon (Government of India delegate), followed Mr. Aftab Ali. He said:

So far as the question of the existence of abuses in the recruitment of Indian seamen is concerned, the mover of this resolution has the wholehearted sympathy both of my Government and myself. No one is more anxious than the Government of India to remove those abuses. I should like to submit for your consideration a few facts. The general Convention of 1920 was laid before the Indian Legislature by the Indian Government. The Central Legislature decided not to ratify the Convention but to hold an enquiry into the system of recruitment of seamen in India. A Committee was set up in the year 1922 and was presided over by Mr. Clow, a very senior officer of the Government of India, who may be known to some of you here. The Committee investigated the matter in Calcutta and in Bombay, and issued a report in which are recorded their recommendations to which even Mr. Aftab Ali can find no objection. Every one of those recommendations was published by the Government of India. Mr. Aftab Ali levelled a charge against my Government to the effect that they suppressed certain of those recommendations, and as soon as I heard this allegation I sent a telegram to my Government and have received their reply. I do not mind taking you into my confidence and telling you the reason of the suppression of three paragraphs of the report of the Committee. The recommendations were all published and not one of them was suppressed. Threo paragraphs of the report were suppressed, however, and for a very good reason. It was that certain witnesses had appeared before the Committee of enquiry on behalf of seamen and made certain defamatory statements which, if published, would not only have involved the publisher of the statements in criminal and civil litigation, but would also have exposed the seamen's witnesses to criminal prosecution for libel and to civil litigation, but would also have exposed the seamen's witnesses to criminal prosecution for libel and to civil suits for damages. You will therefore agree with me that no Government could put in such a position witnesses who had appeared before them to help them in their deliberations. I, therefore, trust that Mr. Aftab Ali will not again repeat this charge against my Government. The suppression which was made was made in favour of the seamen's witnesses themselves. Since that time the Government of India have taken various steps to remedy these troubles. Some of these remedies have been mentioned by Mr. Aftab Ali himself, for example, the keeping of registers, the appointment of officers and recruiting offices, etc., For one reason or another these remedies have all failed, for the simple reason that there is a glut of seamen on the market.

No Need For Fresh Enquiry

When a man is starving, he will

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4.)

Our London Letter

More Revelations About Ex-King's Marriage Crisis

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Dec. 5. (By Air Mail)

In these days when science has made such progress as to bring to our ears world events within a few minutes after their happenings, to attempt to tell your readers after 4 days all that has been taking place in this country during the last 48 hours seems like wasting one's energy in the wrong direction. However, though the telegraph wires are still humming, though the British Official Wireless is still in progress and though the B.B.C. microphone can reach the ears of your readers I believe it is yet possible to fill in this sheet something about the constitutional crisis that is pending in this country over the reported intention of King Edward to marry Mrs. Wallis Simpson.

How The Storm Burst

On this day last week, I had referred in my letter to the question of the monarchy and the "thundery atmosphere" around the throne. Unexpectedly it burst into storm on Thursday morning, or to be precise, late on Wednesday night, thanks mainly to the lead given by the Bishop of Bradford, in his suggestion made from his pulpit that the King was not giving any proof of his awareness of his religious duties. Within the past fortnight the situation at the Palace and between the Palace and the Cabinet had grown daily and hourly more strained.

We had hardly emerged out of the first shock that we had received on Monday night after learning that the Victorian Crystal Palace had melted away in a fire that needed over 50 fire-engines to bring it under control. On Thursday morning we woke up not to read of any other fire in the city but of a storm which is going to shake not so much the King around whom it is raised but to shake those who have raised it. Conservatism and the Church have dug themselves in and have declared for a fight to a finish in the struggle against the King and Mrs. Simpson. And modern Conservatism does not mean those who are members of the Primrose League or whose rendezvous is a Carlton Club. Modern Conservatism rests equally in Transport House which has joined hands with Mr. Baldwin in the name of democracy. They have done this in the name of the people and they have done this so blatantly that even some of the Press Lords are reacting against Mr. Baldwin and his Cabinet in their decision not to pass a special law permitting King Edward to marry Mrs. Simpson, without making her the Queen of England. It is significant that along with the "News Chronicle", the "Daily Express" and the "Daily Mirror" have come on the side of the King who had asked the Cabinet to pass such a Legislature. Since Mr. Baldwin unsealed his lips, though partly, yesterday afternoon, the reaction of the mass of people to his 'no' to the King has acted against him and his Cabinet. Col. Josiah Wedgwood, who cannot be accused of hysteria, has pointed out by the term of his motion, which might come up for discussion on Monday next, that those who are opposed to the King's proposed marriage have based their case on aristocracy and the opposition of the Dominions. Col. Wedgwood asserts that British prestige will not suffer now after what it has been able to retain after Abyssinia and Spain. Equally the idea of the aristocracy going on strike, says Col. Wedgwood, may well raise a smile. Instead of quoting Mr. Harry Pollitt, the leader of the Communist Party, who looks upon the British aristocracy as a class of sanctimonious and pious humbugs in the company of the representatives of the Church, I shall refer to the "Daily Mirror", which has given an effective answer to the statement that the Church, the West End of London and the aristocracy generally object strongly to the marriage of a divorced person, innocent or guilty. The writer, whose article has been supported by the "Mirror" in the main in its editorial columns asserts "There is more corruption in the West End of London than in any other place in the country and the aristocracy. First cast out the beam that is in thine own eye!"

Attitude Of Church

There has been no contradiction of the statement made over a week ago that the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal had conferred in a private room of the House of Lords as to whether, in case King Edward attempts to marry twice-divorced Mrs. Simpson, premiers of the Church of England and one of its pastors should be provided or withheld. It was also reported that suggestions of abdication by His Majesty to marry Mrs. Simpson were welcomed by some of their Lordships with the comment, "Then let him abdicate, by all means, and let's get on with Duke and Duchess of York."—i.e., as King and Queen. Knowing the mood of the Church the "Times" put more vigour in its campaign against the King's wishes by expressing the anxieties and the objectives of the "Old Guard" by giving sufficient hints in a leading article on Wednesday morning (December 2) by referring to the visit of the Duke of York to Edinburgh. Moreover, though it is now claimed that the speech of Dr. Blunt, the Bishop of Bradford, was made innocently and without any intention to raise the issue in the public, it has still to be proved that those who charge the Church of having asked him to make the speech are in the wrong. It is alleged that although Dr Blunt, who was blunt on Tuesday night during his pulpit discourse, has now recanted there is no getting away from the fact that a few days before his address a secret meeting of the Bishops was held, at which Dr. Blunt produced a typed script of the attack he intended to make. His listeners at the secret meeting did not stop it, which to any commonsense man would mean that they as Bishops, agreed to it.

In any controversy, it has been urged and dinner into our ears, the King is above it, but this elementary principle was thrown to

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE CONTRAST

A British King, being a constitutional monarch speaks, as such, under the guidance of his Ministers. In fact it is his Ministers who think and write his speeches and messages for the King. Bearing this in mind it is not possible to admire the effort of Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues as expressed in King George's messages to the Navy, Army and the Air Force of Great Britain. The messages deal with the services of King George both in peace time and during the war. There is nothing exceptionable in this. The Monarchy and the Empire, which, accordingly to the London "Times," have been badly shaken have to be restored to their original stability. All this Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues must naturally seek to achieve. And whatever one's own opinion about the British Cabinet and the British Empire one can understand and even appreciate their efforts. But what one fails to appreciate is the omission. There is not a word about the ex-King. Did Edward not deserve even one single word of tribute for the services that he has rendered to the British race and the British Empire? The man is out—though by no means down—and these Right Hon. Ministers of the British Crown do not now consider him worthy of a courtesy reference even in sheer gratitude. This is all the more noteworthy in contrast with the intensely human, straightforward, honest and generous broadcast speech of the ex-King.

HUMBUG.

When the Spanish question was raised in the League Council—of course nothing will come out of it—the British delegate expressed "profound disappointment that the Non-Intervention Agreement has not been more fully observed" and that foreign assistance given to "both parties" had assumed alarming proportions. All this sanctimonious affectation is really irritating. It is well-known that, but for Britain, there would have been no invention of a perversion of International law—Non-intervention. It is also well-known that Non-Intervention failed because Britain would not dare to enforce it against the original violators. Indeed Britain almost sympathised with them which is evident from the patent efforts of British statesmen to defend these violators. In this connection it is rather interesting to note that Mr. Eden, who so energetically defended Portugal sometime ago, has accepted her guilt, of course, along with that of Russia. But still more interesting is the fact that he has even now nothing to say against the Big Powers, Italy and Germany.

GRAVE SITUATION.

A very grave situation is rapidly developing in China. Chiang-kai-Shek, the Dictator of China, is virtually a prisoner in Sianfu in the hands of "mutineers" led by General Chang-Huse Hliang. And Nanking itself has given the reasons why the Dictator finds himself in such a predicament. He was out on a campaign to suppress the "Reds." The revolting troops have joined the Reds and demand "positive opposition" to Japan. In other words they would rather be friendly with Russia than with Japan and would rather fight Japan than progressively submit to Japanese Imperialist aggression. Who can blame them for this just and patriotic attitude except, of course, the Dictator who thinks that the effective way of defending the integrity and independence of China is to damn every anti-Japan Chinese as "Red" and to devote all his resources and energies to suppress him? The situation may develop into a Russo-Japanese conflict. But even otherwise it will, thanks to the submissiveness and ever ready humble consent of General Chiang, offer Japan an opportunity to help herself to a little more of Chinese independence and resources.

DE VALERA'S MOVE.

By the two Bills that the Irish Dail has passed, the Irish Free State has taken another very considerable step away from the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Oath of Allegiance to the King had gone long ago, so had the position and prestige of the post of Governor-General which he filled with an absolute Irish non-entity. Now the post has been abolished altogether and the other act removes the King's name from all internal activities of the Free State. The Irish Free State is thus a member of the Commonwealth only in matters affecting External Relation. But this double step is not any direct result of the ex-King's abdication as if it would not have been taken otherwise. As a matter of fact Mr. de Valera had declared his intention, a couple of months ago, of doing exactly the two things that he has done. It would, however be interesting to watch the reactions in London.

FAMINE RELIEF APPEAL.

It was extremely regrettable that the collection of funds for the relief of the sufferers of the famine, which has affected various part of the presidency, should have been interrupted by the recent communal riots in the city. Now, that the trouble is over, the Mayor's Famine Relief Committee has lost no time in making a fresh appeal to the generous public of Bombay for the succour of the distressed. The advent of the cold season has very greatly aggravated the sufferings of the peasants concerned, and the Committee, therefore, has particularly appealed for clothing. The Committee and other institutions, are doing their best to alleviate the situation, but in this matter they will have wholely to depend upon public response to this fresh appeal, which we trust, will be promptly and generously forthcoming.

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) On listening-in to the ex-King's broadcast reference to a matchless blessing not bestowed on me, Mr. Baldwin and Major Attlee immediately cancelled their arrangements to dine at home 'en famille.'

(2) When His Excellency the Viceroy told journalists that Malaria was the one problem of Delhi, he was anxiously thinking of the high temperature—106 degrees in the shade—which members of his Government especially Sirkar, Craik and Grigg chronically run.

* * * *

Sir Nripendra Nath Sirkar is reported to be going out of India to the Far East.

But it is, unfortunately, on consequence neither of abdication of Law Membership nor of renunciation of his pet indulgence—the abuse of Congress.

The Hon'ble gentleman is proceeding only on three months' leave after the budget session.

* * * *

At an election meeting of the Democratic Swaraj Party in Poona some thoughtless enthusiast was thrashed for interrupting Mr. Bhopatkar.

He probably thought the Democratic Swarajists were democratic swarajists—and paid for his mistake.

* * * *

Speaking on December 5, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Farty, gave the assurance that "Britain would stand united in the face of any assault on peace."

Or, he ought to have gone on to add, any challenge, from whatever quarter, to Imperial Prestige and class respectability of er—er Christian and Democratic Britain shall we say?

* * * *

Our London correspondent refers to Colonel Wedgwood's rather sarcastic reference to British prestige in connection with Abyssinia and Spain.

But that neither the State as represented by Baldwin and Attlee nor the Church as represented by the Archbishop of Canterbury accept as applicable or relevant. Fascist Italy and Insurgent Spain may have outraged all the Laws of International conduct, Morality and Humanity but they have certainly not been guilty of the most heinous, un-Protestant and un-democratic crime of having two divorced husbands living.

* * * *

Supporting the Abdication Bill, Major Attlee "pleaded for simplification of Monarchy, which was being jeopardised by over-emphasis and vulgar adulation."

Was he, we wonder, apologising thereby on behalf of himself and his fellow-Labourites?

* * * *

According to the organ of the "Justice" Party of Madras the whole incident (the British Constitutional crisis) "raises the royal romantic episode to an ineffable height."

Whatever this may mean, it most certainly does not mean any modification, in any shade or form, of the Justicites' full, continuous and unfailing allegiance to the British Government of the day.

* * * *

"You can talk of Socialism, Parliamentary Government and anything you like but until people learn to keep their houses clean, their children healthy and their women not dying from confinement complications, until that comes about, talk of nationhood and national things is nonsense."—Sir Frank Connor, Surgeon-General of Madras.

He should be forgiven. He probably means well, but doesn't know what he is talking about.

We, however, wish such people learnt a few elements of socialism, nationhood, etc., before venturing to talk.

* * * *

AN ELECTION HOAX

Pt. Kunzru Not Withdrawing

—Headlines in Delhi paper.

Which now becomes, doesn't it, an electoral hoax.

* * * *

Business Man (dictating letter): 'Sir, my typist, being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you; I, being a gentleman, cannot even think it; but you, being neither, can easily guess my thoughts."

Fog And Frost Mar British Soccer

SEVERAL MATCHES ABANDONED

Huge Crowds Turn Up To Witness Cupties

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Despite frost, fog and snow which considerably interfered with several matches, 672,500 persons saw to-day's soccer whereof 166,500 were present at cupties wherein the biggest crowd was at Millwall 18,500, at Ipswitch 18,000 and at Chelsea 55,000.

Bands in majority of the grounds played "God Save the King." People joined in singing lustily and cheered enthusiastically.

Reid scored early for Brentford whose backs and halfbacks' cleverly intercepted Chelsea who never made a real shot before the interval. On resumption, Homesters livened up football and played a tremendously keen game. Mills headed equaliser after 70 minutes and Spence scored the winner in the last minute.

Grimsby scored in the first minute and Huddersfield backhandled the penalty area, Glover scoring from the spot. Beasley equalised ten minutes from the interval. In the second half, Johnson netted for the visitors in the seventy-fifth minute, then in the last minute Betmead from a free-kick placed the ball at the goalmouth for Craven to equalise.

PORTSMOUTH LOSE HOME RECORD.

Portsmouth lost their home record, irresistible Davidson scoring twice each half and Drake scoring the other goal. Arsenal led three to nil at half-time.

Fenton performed a hat-trick for Middlesbrough, Halton making his debut for Manchester and scored once and Watking scored four goals for Reading.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The following are League Football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 0, Derby 1; Charlton 2 Everton 0; Chelsea 2 Brentford 1; Grimsby 2 Huddersfield 2; Leeds 0, Wolverhampton 1 when abandoned after 83 minutes; Liverpool 4 Sunderland 0; Manchester City 4 Preston 1; Middlesbrough 3 Manchester United 2; Portsmouth 1 Arsenal 5; Stoke 2 Bolton 2; Westbromwich versus Sheffield Wednesday postponed due to fog snow.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1 Burnley 1; Blackburn 2 Plymouth 3; Blackpool 3 Coventry 0; Bradford 3 Southampton 1; Bury 1; Nottingham Forest 1; Leicester 3 Chesterfield 1; Newcastle 5 Swansea 1; Norwich 0 Bradford City 0; Sheffield United 2 Fulham 0; Tottenham 2 Doncaster 0; Westham 2 Astonvilla 0; (when abandoned after 85 minutes), due to bad light.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Notts County 2, Watford 1; Torquay 0 Brighton 2.

THIRD DIVISION. (Northern Section).

Chester 2 Rotherham 1; Rochdale 0 Port Vale 0; Stockport 1 New Brighton 1; abandoned (after 75 minutes) due to fog; Tranmere 2 Hull 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE. (First Division.)

Aberdeen 2 Kilmarnock 0; Albion 1 Hearts 3; Celtic 3 Motherwell 2; Dunfermline 1 Arbroath 4; Hamilton 1 Queen of South 1; Hibernian 2 Partick 2; Rangers 2 Clyne 0; St. Johnstone 4 Queens Park 1; St. Mirren 4 Dundee 0; Third Lanark 2 Falkirk 3.—Reuter

F. A. CUP MATCH RESULTS

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The following are the results of the matches in the Football Association Cup Second Round:—

Carlisle 4 Clapton Orient 1; Mansfield 0 Bournemouth 3; Shildon 0 Dartford 3; Cardiff 2 Swindon 1; Lincoln 2 Oldham 3; Burton 1 Darlington 2; Ipswich 1 Spenymoor 2; Walsall 1 Yeovil and Petters 1; Walthamstow 1 Exeter 1; (when the match was abandoned after 65 minutes owing to fog. Accrington 1 Tunbridgewells 0; Wrexham 2 Gillingham 0; South Liverpool 0 Queenspark Rangers 1; Crewe 1 Hartlepools 1; Southend 3 York 3; Reading 7 Newport 2; Millwall 7 Gateshead 0; Bristol Rovers 2 Southport 1.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Batley 15 Featherstone 8; Castleford 31 Newcastle 8; Huddersfield 21 Wigan 3; Hull Kingston Rovers 19 St. Helens 13; Hunslet 11 Barrow 16; Keighley 6 Halifax 0; Leigh 0 Liverpool 7; Oldham 0 Broughton 3; (when the match was abandoned after 38 minutes due to fog.) Salford 10 Leeds 8; St. Helens Recreation 19 Newsbury 8; Streatham and Micham 0 Swinton 15; Wakefield 19 Bramley 5; Warrington 30 Bradford 6; Widnes 8 Rochdale 5; York 13 Hull 9.

Durham Beat Cumberland

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules:—

Cheshire 19 Northumberland 13; at Birkenhead Cornwall 0 Gloucestershire 11; at Redruth Devon 6 Somerset 6; at Exeter Durham 26 Cumberland 0; at Westoe Blackheath 13 Leicester 12; Guy's Hospital 8 The Army 4; London Welsh 38 Abervon 18; Old Merchant Taylors 11 Harlequins 10; Plymouth Albion 14 London University 3; Richmond 5 Newport 35; Watsonians 14 Cambridge University 6; Oldleysians 3 London Scottish 19; Cardiff 3 Llanelly 0; Cheltenham 0 Gloucester 0; North of Ireland 12 Oxford University 15; Rugby 17 Coventry 0; Swansea 21 Bridgend 3; Glasgow Acadamicals 22 Glasgow University 0; —Reuter.

Cross County Championship

HORTON KIRBY (Kent), Dec. 12.

In the Inter-varsity cross-county seven-and-half miles Cambridge Beat Oxford. Weir (Cambridge) first man home in 42 minutes 37 seconds.—Reuter.

TRIBUTES TO NAVY. DEFEND TITLE

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

Braddock defends the title against Schemling on June 3, 1937, at Longislandbowl, New York State.

The Athletic commission stipulated that the boxers can participate in tuning up the bouts under 15 rounds with anyone except Jeo Louis.—Reuter.

100 Congress Volunteers Arrested

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED APPREHENSION OF DISTURBANCE

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

A Karaikudi message says that about 100 Congress volunteers with Congress Flags who were marching to Pallathur were arrested this morning by the Deputy Superintendent of Police in the presence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under section 151 I.P.C.

It is surmised that the police apprehended that the volunteers would create further disturbance at Pallathur where some disturbance occurred last night.

The arrested volunteers were immediately brought to the Karaikudi Police Station where they are confined in the lock-up.—United Press.

PASSENGERS BY s.s. "NALDERA"

The following passengers left Bombay on 12th inst., for Marseilles and London:—

ADEN:

Mr. E. J. Basta Mr. Binstead, Dr. A. K. Desai, Mr. M. D. Gamadia. Mrs. C. D. Gamadia and five children. Mr. R. Kulenkampff, Rev. and Mrs. O. G. Lewis, Mr. C. C. Luckdy, Dr. K. N. Master, Dr. J. E. Mehta, Mr. K. M. Nariawalla, Mr. D. N. Patel. and Mr. M. N Patel.

PORT SAID:

Miss R. Anapol, Mr. Aranda, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Connell-Cole. Mr. and Mrs. A. Da Silva, and two children, Master E. de Silva, Mr. and Mrs. O. Gomes da Costa, Mr. A. J. Lopes-Pereira, Mrs. W. F. Sperry, Mr. J. J. da C. Virtuoso, and Mrs. Ida Wehner.

MALTA:

Miss A. M. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Ramchand, and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shaw.

MARSEILLES:

Mr. J. C. Allan Rev. C. F. Andrews, Mr. J. T. Badham, Mr. O. Bain, Mr. C. W. Barlow, Mr. Basil, Mr. Z. F. Bootwalla, Major C. G. Cardew Mr. D. F. Carson, Mr. J. V. Corbet, Mrs. J. D. C. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Dysart, Miss G. C. Evans. Mr. Fallon, Lt.-Col. W. L. Fawcett, Brigdr. Genl. F. D. Hammond. Capt. G. E. Hemmersley, Mr. W. Holder, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Johnson, Miss Logan, Major W. S. E. Money, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Nicoll, Mr. C. A. J. Oecken, Mrs. R. Orman, Dr. R. Samson, Miss A. I. W. Sayle, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Scott, Mr. R. V. Sturgeon, Mr. J. M. Sullivan, Mr. Taylor, Miss K. C. Thompson, Lt.-Col. J. R. J. Tyrrell, Mr. J. F. Woolley Miss E. Williamson, Mr. A. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Wyllie.

LONDON:

Mr. A. G. Alan-Williams, Miss Appel, Mr. Belderink, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. J. H. Dodd Mr. L. H. Douglas, Comdr T. J. Farrell, Mr and Mrs. Gibson, two children and two infts., Master J. Gravell, Miss R. H. Hope, Mr. H. Katchay Mr. E. B. Khan, Mrs. M. A. Morton, Mr. J. B. Mustard, Mr. S. B. Persand, Mr. N. E. Ramcharan, Mr. L. N. Sampson, Mrs. D. Sanders, Mr. M. G. Shah, Mr. H. R Singh, Mr. S. K. Singh, Mr. T. R. Mahabir Singh, Miss Slade, and Mr. K. Tejumal.

A. I. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

GWALIOR (By Mail).

The R. C. Secretary writes:—

The 12th All-India Educational Conference will be held under the auspices of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations at Gwalior, on December 26, 1936 under the presidentship of Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Vice-Chancellor University of Allahabad.

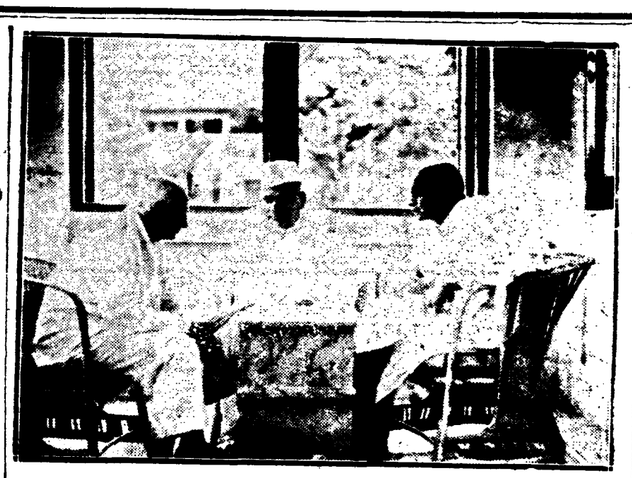
An All-Gwalior State Educational Exhibition will be held in this connection.

On this very occasion the State Music Conference will also be held.

The All-India Teachers' Tennis Tournament is open to all ladies and gentlemen educational workers, administrators and inspectors. A valuable running trophy called Rai Sahib batuk Prasad Trophy is awarded to the winner who also receives the First P. K. Telang Prize, the runner-up receiving the Second Prize. The entry fee is Rs. 3 per competitor and the last date for the entry is 22nd December 1936. Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. R.R. Sahasrabudhe, the Secretary, Fort Gwalior.

Winter in full force will welcome the delegates at Gwalior. They are requested to bring with them their winter kit.

Free lodging will be provided to the delegates. Special arrangements will be made for lady delegates. Board will be arranged to suit all pockets.



Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, closeted together discussing the office question during the Working Committee proceedings on Thursday.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

Negotiations are now in progress for an amicable settlement of the Spanish Civil War. Should they fructify the word's peace is now assured for some time to come. Under this belief the markets are on their onward march. The upward movement of the prices has set in first in the gilt-edged securities. Then the industrials have to share the rise. And now the rise has extended to commodities. Wheat, linseed, groundnuts, rubber, etc., are registering a rise almost every day. Cotton which has remained stagnant during the past few days, is now evincing signs of activity. Base metals like tin, copper, lead, etc. after a slight reaction are making further improvement. There is a possibility of price-advance in copper, particularly before the end of the year.

The ending of the crisis in England by the King's abdication is reflected on a sharp rise in Government securities this week. Helped by the covering operations of bears, the 3½ per cent rupee paper has made an advance of about one rupee. But there is the scarcity of ready scrip and it commands a premium of three annas.

With a progressive improvement in the primary agricultural commodities, equities and base metals, the conditions of credit plethora that were the feature of the money market for so many months, are likely to disappear in course of time. The interest rates must respond to the rising commodity prices.

Dear Money

The call money rate has not made any appreciable advance this week, but money is in great demand. The rate on Treasuries has gone up to Re. 0-14-10 per cent. per annum as against Re. 0-13-11 per cent. last week. In all probability the rate on Treasury Bills may go up to one per cent. next week.

The discount rates in the Thread-needle Street have also made an advance. This may be partly due to pre-Christmas demand. Increase in note circulation in London was always followed by purchases of gold by the Bank of England last year. The seasonal increase in note circulation is very small this year, and it is not accompanied by gold purchases. As a result of the continuous efflux of gold to New York, the British Treasury may sacrifice the cheap money policy to maintain the stability of sterling. The gilt-edged securities on the London market which have not evinced any sypmtoms of weakness amidst disturbed European political situation, are sagging little by little. In these circumstances it is hazardous to forecast how long the gilt-edged markets will remain at their Olympian heights.

Hot Money In U. S. A.

The financial circles in U.S.A. are very much perturbed over the accumulation of "hot money" in New York. Hot money means the fugitive capital, the constant mobility of which is a potential danger to the monetary standard of any country. President Roosevelt has also viewed with misgivings the huge accumulation 'hot money' in U.S.A., and indicated his intention to prevent this unwarranted flow by legislation.

The unsettled political conditions in Europe, and the constant fear of unstability of European currencies, have caused an efflux of about 7,000 million dollars, across the Atlantic. Should this movement be allowed to continue unhampered, it is likely to lead to a breakdown of the Tripartite currency agreement sooner or later. As the monetary gold held in Exchange Equalisation funds both in London and Paris, cannot be denuded beyond a certain point, the Tripartite agreement is sure to fail, should the present state of affairs continue for some time to come.

Cotton Exchange

After a comparatively long period of quiescence, the cotton Exchange has presented some lively appearance on the announcement of a slightly bullish estimates of the American cotton crop. The December estimate placed the crop at 12,407,000 bales, ang Ginning report was 11,494,000 bales.

The world's cotton production this year is expected to exceed all previous records. But with a gradual economic recovery in the world and with a steady rise in the price level of all the agricultural commodities, the upward movement is bound to be reflected in cotton also. Cotton is the only cheap commodity now among all the primary agricultural commodities. The demand for cotton from the American textile industry is increasing gradually, and the hedge selling is almost over.

The cotton prices in India are moving within a very narrow range. It is estimated that this year's crop will be about 60 lakhs of bales. There is large export demand for Indian cotton from Japan owing to increased activity in the Textile Industry in Japan. But the local market is not responding to any outside influences, as big speculators are holding a large short interest in the market. The time is now fast approaching when they will have to corner their short interest, and hence it is safe to look for better prices on the cotton exchange in the coming weeks.

Prospects Of Sugar Industry

The prospects of the Sugar Industry are viewed with misgivings in many quarters in India. Mr. Srivastava, Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology of India, referring to the over production of sugar, has pointed out that the All-India increase in the quantity of cane crushed and sugar manufactured amounts to about 47 and 56 per cent respectively. As regards the prospects of the coming season, there has been a large increase of 16 per cent in the area under sugar cane. He further points out that production during the next season will show a substantial increase, and it is likely to lead to further decline in prices as the consumption is not increasing in proportion to production.

It should be remembered that the consumption of sugar is expanding gradually, and the 'Gur' eating public who are consuming about 4 lakhs of tons per annum, offer a large field of expansion, as there is very little difference between the price of eating gur and the second quality of white sugar.

As for the question of protection to the industry, the Government are under an obligation to continue protection at such rates as may be recommended by the Tariff Board. Again with the completion of the arrangements for a central sales agency for sugar, the prospects of the industry are assured, and it is not safe to expect the quotations of the different sugar shares to register any further decline from the existing levels.

Rewa State Adviser Dead

(From A Correspondent).

REWA, Dec. 12.

Dewan Bahadur Pandit Jankiprasada Chaturvedi, Adviser to the Maharaja of Rewa, expired on December 8 at his place in Firozabad (Agra).

A gazette extraordinary issued last evening recounts the various services rendered by the deceased to the State which he served for a period of about 40 years.

Cows Take To Make-Ups!

Queer Stories From All Over The World

Here are some queer stories from various parts of the world sent by Reuter's correspondents this weekend:—

Cows with make-up eyelashes, rouged cheeks, carmined muzzles, pantaloons, hats on their heads and ribbons on their horns vied for the title of "Oklahoma's most beautiful cow" at a horse and dairy show at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

A calf of one of the cows was trundled around the ring in a "Baby Carriage" built specially for the occasion. Another exhibit was "Cleopatra the Fifth", a Jersey wearing a spotted dress and a sunbonnet.

The newspapers reported the event at some length, one headline reading "Oklahoma Cows Go Broadway".

ARTFUL.

Harold Beament, of Montreal, suddenly awoke to find an intruder in his bedroom. He reached out and switched on the light, but the man escaped with 50 dollars (£10).

Though he had only seen the thief for a few seconds, Mr. Beament, who is a skilful artist, was able to make a sketch of his visitor from memory. That was six months ago.

Now a man has been arrested by a detective who walked about ever since with the sketch in his pocket. The detective saw the man in the street and arrested him because he was struck by his resemblance to the drawing.

When the arrested man comes up for trial it will be decided whether the pencil sketch could be sufficiently true to life to lead to the detection of the right man.

FIREMEN USE MILK

Firemen used milk to put out a fire at Winona, Minnesota.

Finding no water available when they were called on to deal with blaze at a school where the roof had been struck by lightning and set on fire, the local volunteer fire-fighters moved a large tank of buttermilk from a neighbouring farm and extinguished the flames with its contents.

"TIGER RAG"—NEW STYLE.

A fully-grown tiger paid a visit to the wireless station at Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States, while a musical programme was being broadcast.

The animal did not attempt to enter the building, but after sniffing around it disappeared into the dark.

The broadcast station is in the European residential district.

SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS.

Boys at Lincoln School, Grand Island, Nebraska, have formed a sewing club. They believe that a knowledge of how to sew on buttons and carry out simple repairs will be useful to them if they remain bachelors—or even if they marry.

Their teachers say they are becoming very proficient with a needle and thread.

POLLY-GLOT

A parrot which has just died at Hoopsted, Orange Free State, aged 103, could talk in two languages—English and Afrikaans.

Every phrase it uttered was spoken in both tongues, as though it were giving a translation of its remarks. Sometimes it spoke first in English, and sometimes in Afrikaans, but in any case it always "translated" its words into the other language.

RETRIBUTION?

Ervin Rogers, aged 14, of Connersville, Indiana, was afraid of being bitten by a dog which ran barking towards him, so he kicked at it.

In doing so the boy fell and fractured both arms.

ONE SHOT KILLS TWO BIRDS.

Two birds were killed with a single shot near Williams Lake, British Columbia.

A hunter who shot down a wild goose found a humming bird—also shot dead—among its feathers. The small bird had "stowed away" among the goose's feathers, and both birds had been killed by the same shot.

Ornithologists say that humming birds often take shelter in this fashion.

GOOD SHOW

Forty piglets have been born to a sow at Pozharevatz, Yugoslavia, in two litters this year—22 in the first and 18 in the second. All 40 are doing well.

KILLED BY A PIN.

A pin has killed M. Francois Boutier, a tailor, of Guingamp, France.

Like most tailors, he had the habit of holding pins in his mouth while fitting his customers. And he swallowed one.

He was rushed to the hospital and operated on, but died shortly afterwards.

BULL FIGHTS HORSE.

A horse and a bull engaged in a terrific battle at French Hoek, Cape Province—and the bull won.

The horse kicked the bull when the two animals were in a field. At the time the bull did not retaliate.

But it did not forget the incident and a few days later got into the stables where the horse was feeding and attacked it. A fierce fighting followed, and the horse was so badly injured that it had to be destroyed.

Its fighting spirit thoroughly roused, the bull was considered so dangerous by its owner, Mr. F. G. Van Schalwyke, that he shot it.

WOMAN HAS TWO FUNERALS.

Friends and relatives gathered at Magnolia, Arkansas, for the second funeral of Mrs. Margaret Dennis, aged 91.

Her first funeral was 53 years ago, after doctors had pronounced her dead. Her grave was dug and the mourners went to the cemetery.

She regained consciousness, however, while they were waiting for the coffin to arrive. A few days later she helped to fill in the grave which had been prepared for her. —Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO AIR FORCE

(Continued from page 1).

cerns. He recalls his appointment, four years ago, as Major-General and that association has only served to enhance his admiration for the courageous and efficient manner in which their duties, however onerous, are invariably undertaken. The "task lying before me is fraught with difficulties: but I know full well the heavy burden of responsibilities will be lightened by the faithful allegiance of all ranks of military forces of the Crown throughout the Empire."

ADMIRATION FOR AIR FORCE.

The King's message to the Air Force looks forward to the maintenance of his close connection with them, which has been such a happy feature of his life, since he became a junior officer in the Service in 1918, and served with the independent Air Force in France. As Air Chief Marshal he has watched with keen appreciation the way, in which the Service has proved more than equal to the many tasks which its rapid expansion has imposed on it. I know full well the Air Forces of the Empire will maintain to the full the great traditions they have already established.—Reuter.

For Unknown Guests

BELGRADE.

Villa Banatz at Cavtat, Yugoslavia, where the Duke and Duchess of Kent spent summar holiday is being hurriedly prepared for some unknown guests.

It is rumoured it may be for Prince Edward.—Reuter.

T. U. C. EXECUTIVE TO MEET AT FAIZPUR

The General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress writes:

The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held on Friday and Saturday (25th and 26th instant) at Faizpur (via Sawda) at 2 p. m.

Among the items in the agenda are: Relation with the Indian National Congress: Electoral campaign of the T.U.C. candidates; and Report from the General Secretary about the activities of the T. U. C.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1936.

The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India.

In R. A. (First) Examination, first class first with Distinction (or honours) and cent per cent passes.

In Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), the best and largest results in India with two distinctions (or Honours).

In D. Com. (I.M.C.) the largest number of passes in complete diplomas with five Distinctions (or Honours) and in Business Management Diplomas All successful candidates in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are Davar's College men.

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or write for Prospectus, 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

CONGRESS CABINET

Will Meet At Faizpur On Dec. 23; President Back At Allahabad

ALLHABAD, Dec. 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here last night from Bombay. Babu Rajendra Prasad left for Patna this noon.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

The Congress Working Committee will re-assemble at Faizpur on the 23rd instant.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad will together leave Allahabad on the night of 22nd instant reaching Faizpur on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.—United Press.

Lady Gilbert Dead

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Death has occurred of Lady Gilbert, widow of Sir W. S. Gilbert of Gilbert and Sullivan fame.—Reuter.

Relaying Congress Fire To Faizpur

PROCESSION TO START FROM HISTORIC PLACE

Flag-Bearers Will Reach Tilak Nagar On Dec. 27

Mr. G. D. Bhatt, Organiser of the relayers, writes:—

The National Flag and torch bearers march to Faizpur has now been finally settled as under:—

From Historic Place

On 17th Dec. at 8-15 A. M. the procession will start from Gowalia Tank Maidan, the venue of the first Indian National Congress. The B.P.C.C. has undertaken the full arrangement upto Mahim. From Mahim the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee will take over the charge and the torch-bearers will thus reach Upnagar Chhawni at about 10-30 a.m.

The Route

On 17th night they will enter Thana District.

From 20th to 22nd inclusive they will pass through Nasik District.

On 23rd and 24th through Zodge, a little village, they will enter West Khandesh.

On 25th and 26th they will pass through the villages of East Khandesh.

At Tilak Nagar

On 27th Sunday the torch-bearers will reach Tilaknagar, Faizpur, and shall participate in the All India flag salutation to be performed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President-elect of the Congress.

Homage "En Route"

The various District Congress Committees and the prominent associations on the way through which the torch bearers pass have requested the privilege of honouring the torch-bearers.

The relayers on their route will march in the early hours from 7 to 10 and between 2 to 6. There will be meetings at their night stays, when the villages on the way will contribute to their fires.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RELAYERS

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, Organiser of the National Flag March from Bombay to Faizpur, writes:—

Volunteers should be in Khaddar as far as possible. At least they wear a white Khaddar Cap.

Each Volunteer should keep the Fire ready.

Volunteers should not leave their posts even if the Flag does not arrive at the place at the appointed time. If there is anything which delays the march, the accompanying Motor will go ahead to convey the news.

The National Flag should be saluted before taking charge of it.

Every runner should take care so that the Yagnakunda may not be disturbed.

Incense will be supplied; however, anybody bringing his own is welcomed.

Each mile should be covered within 10 minutes at the most.

The Flag bearer will stop wherever a reception is accorded to the Flag, the Flag-staff should be kept errect even while running.

National Flag bunting will be provided to each volunteer. The bunting should be put on the left chest.

Instructions issued by District Congress Committees should also be carried out.

Baroda Letter

GUJERAT WELCOMES NEHRU'S RE-ELECTION

Congress Election Campaign In Full Swing

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, (By Mail).

The Congressmen of Gujarat have welcomed the re-election of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the President of the National Congress. The press of Gujarat in general, welcome this selection as well as the entry of Mr. M. N. Roy in the Congress ranks.

In the Sidhpur Municipality, a resolution of presenting an address to Dr. Sumant Mehta, the President of the State Prajamandal, during his forthcoming visit was lost by the casting vote of the president of the Municipality.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The Congress Election Campaign is in full swing in all parts of Gujarat. The Congress workers of Gujarat are fully confident of their victory in Gujarat, because of extensive propaganda in progress everywhere.

The problem of labourers of cotton mills in Gujarat is becoming complex day by day. The strikes in Ahmedabad and Baroda have affected other centres also. The public keenly awaits the decision of Sjt. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Gandhiji on the Ahmedabad mill problem.

The Gaekwar visited this morning the Agricultural Model Farm, with Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. Manilal B. Nanavaty, Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai and Major Sadekar Pawar.

WORK OF AGRICULTURAL FARM.

Mr. R. G. Allan, the Commissioner of Agriculture, took the guests round different section. Mr. Allan also took the opportunity of explaining in details the work of proposed better farming societies and other intensive propaganda in respect of better manure.

Mr. Allan further stressed the need of a good seed organisation in the State.

JAPANESE MODEL FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS

Aundh Ruler Stresses Need Of Physical Education

The prize distribution ceremony of the Gokhale Education Institute's Chabildas Lallubhai Boys' High School, Dadar, took place on Sunday evening under the presidentship of H. H. Shrimant Balasaheb Pratinidhi, the Rajasaheb of Aundh. The proceedings started with prayer and welcome songs.

An enjoyable programme of drama and recitations was gone through.

Mr. V. K. Joshi, principal of the school read the Annual Report.

The Raja Saheb of Aundh in his address stressed the necessity of physical education among the younger generation. He cited the example of his state where through proper physical education the number of patients decreased by 50 per cent. in one generation.

He was of the opinion that the present system of education was defective in that it did not solve the problem of unemployment and students lacked confidence in their outlook of life.

Besides it was too much of a strain on the younger generation since students had to attend classes for long stretches. The Japanese model where one hour's play (or recess) and study alternated was the ideal.

After the distribution of prizes by the Rajasaheb and other programmes the function ended.

NIZAM CANCELS JUBILEE EXHIBITION

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD RESY., Dec. 10.

A Nizam's Government Communique states that the Exhibition organised in connection with the Nizam's Silver Jubilee, has been abandoned and exhibition board dissolved, the reason being that the Board is unable to hold the exhibition on the same scale as planned originally, owing to the previous postponements and the short time now left for organising the same.

Indian News From Here And There

SEVEN ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Judgment In Dharwar Bank Fraud Case

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Dec. 11.

Mr. Kamerkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, delivered judgment yesterday in Dharwar Bank Fraud Case in connection with Ram Cinema.

The Judge sentenced (1) Mr. Ramarao Bhondiwad, pleader, (2) Krishnarao Joshi, Principal, Victoria High School, Dharwar and Municipal Councillor; (3) Mr. Vamanrao Phatak, pleader and (4) Mr. Vasudevarao Phatak, ex-Manager, Dharwar Bank, to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine, in default 3 years' imprisonment each on several charges.

Messrs. Hebsur Sawakar, Madhurao Deshpande and Hanmantrao Mutalik Desai were sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1500 fine, in default 18 months' imprisonment each on several charges.

Mr. Koppar is acquitted.

All the accused were placed in 'B' Class.

MATERNITY HOME FOR PORBANDER

Gift From A Parsi Philanthropist

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

Hardly within 12 months of the opening of the late Dr. Kothari Ward, erected at a cost of Rs. 8,000 in the compound of West Hospital, Rajkot, Dr. Kothari's charities defrayed the cost of the erection of another Ward, "Ben Manorama Vanik Ward," in memory of late Manorama, daughter of late Dr. Prabhakar Kothari, in the compound of Shree Pradmakunvarba Hospital, Rajkot, the opening ceremony of which was performed to-day by D. S. Virawala, Dewan, Rajkot State, in absence of the Thakore Saheb.

SCOUTS FOR JAMBOREE.

Rajkot Durbar has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to defray the expenditure of Scout Masters, Messrs. Govindji Mehta, and Maganlal Rathod together with a party of 8 boy scouts for their participation in the coming All-India Scouts Jamboree to be held at Delhi in the first week of February, 1937.

MATERNITY HOME FOR PORBANDER.

Sheth Manchersha Hirjibhai, a Parsi merchant and philanthropist of Porbander who recently donated a sum of Rs. 80,000 towards the cost of the erection of a Maternity Home and a Nursing house has personally seen to the erection of these buildings in Porbander, which are now nearing completion. It is possible that these buildings may be declared open at the hands of Lord Brabourne who is expected to visit Porbander in the very near future.

H. H. Jam Saheb Sir Digvijaysinhji of Jamnagar who came here in a special train from Jamnagar, performed the opening ceremony of the Western Motors Co., Ltd.'s new show rooms on December 9 before a distinguished gathering of princes, agency, officials and prominent gentry who assembled in a Shamiana specially erected for this occasion.

ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

Next Session To Be Held In Delhi Shortly

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The next Session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians will be held at Delhi on the 22nd and 23rd instant. In addition to the regularly elected delegates by the affiliated Indian Christian Associations, the All-India Council is competent to co-opt members and, therefore, all those who are able to attend the Session have been requested by the Secretary to communicate with him. The meetings will be held at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and the arrangements are in the hands of the Delhi Indian Christian Association, of which Mr. Y. Santram, Qarol Bagh, Delhi, is the Secretary.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Viceroy's Envoy Meets Kathiawar States

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

Among the numerous letters exchanged between the Government of India and the Viceroy's representative Sir C. Latimer on the one hand, and the rulers of various States on the other, the letter, which carried the extracts from the India Act and two questionnaires issued by the Viceroy's nominee and the other by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes incorporating most of the suggestions made at the Ministers' meeting held in Bombay, in September last, attract special attention. They are headed with the words 'Strictly Confidential.'

ARRANGEMENTS OF SEATS.

The booklet 'Extracts from the India Act' covering 56 pages, runs into 2 parts. The first part runs into 9 chapters each dealing with a separate subject, like Judicature, Federal legislation, Federal finance etc. The second part contains 7 schedules giving various details. It reveals that Cutch, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Idar are each given one seat both in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. While the British India is given 156 seats in the Upper Chamber and 250 seats in the lower chamber the Indian states are allotted 104 and 125 respectively. In some cases, two seats, combined, are given one seat in each chamber. States like Porbander and Morvi or Dhrangadra and Gondal are grouped together. In some case even 3 and 4 States are grouped for this purpose. There is also a grouping of 8 States for 1 seat in each Chamber.

GOVT. QUESTIONNAIRE.

The questionnaire issued by the Government runs into 60 pages. Sufficient margin is left to tabulate answer to each question. With such answers ready, Federal discussions are conducted here between the Viceroy's nominee and individual States. So far talks with all the first and second class States are completed. At his suggestion, all the third, fourth and lower class States which met here in a conference some time back, have appointed a committee of 5 members to be in close touch with the first and second class States and to advise them in such matters before conducting their individual discussions with Sir Latimer.

MARITIME STATES.

The questionnaire issued by the Chancellor runs into 22 closely printed pages. The first part deals with general information while the second carries 47 items. Items No. 22, 23 and 24 which refer to Maritime States, most of which did not attend the Bombay Ministers' meeting, are not explicit. However, they cannot afford to remain on the fence and to cast their lot with the negligible minority who are sworn to remain aloof and not to touch the Federation even with a pair of tongs.

BLIND RELIEF CAMP AT GURUKULA

University Organizes Humanitarian Work

HARDWAR, (By Mail).

Professor Satyavrata, Governor and Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar, writes:—

"The Gurukula Kangri organised a Blind Relief Camp at its Outdoor Hospital after Dewali and the operations and examination continued for more than a month. Dr. B. S. Rathke, Eye Surgeon of Mussoorie carried the operations and examinations. Patients had come from Tehri, Garhwal, Almora, Lucknow, Moradabad, Bijnor and other places. More than 200 cataract operations were performed all of which turned out wonderfully successful. Mr. Brahmavir of Delhi Optical Company and Rani Rajmati Devi of Dera-Dun distributed about one hundred free cataract spectacles to the poor. Dr. Rathke did free examination of eyes of about a thousand patients. It is proposed to hold another Blind Relief Camp before the Easter Holidays and Dr. Rathke has kindly promised to render his free services again at that time to the Gurukula.

HUGE DROP IN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Sequel To Fall In Sugar And Cotton Textile Imports

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

A drop of about Rs. 1,64,00,000 has been registered in the customs returns for eight months ended November 1936.

Since the customs revenue forms the major source of the Central Exchequer the position appears to be disquieting for the Finance Member.

Continued fall in imports, especially sugar and cotton fabrics has been responsible for the decline. This, however, was not quite unexpected although the Finance Member had budgetted for a slight increase on actual customs receipts during last year.

Greatest disappointment has been caused by British textiles which, despite five per cent reduction in duty, continue to dwindle—whether Sir James Grigg had in mind the possible reduction of duty in budgetting for increase under this head, one cannot say.

From sugar imports the Finance Member had expected to receive two crores but till the end of November the actual receipts have been less than 50 lakhs. It is expected however, the excise duty yield on sugar may exceed budget estimates and provide a slight offset against the big gap in customs returns.

One cannot also fail to notice the windfall which accrued owing to the unprecedented spur on silver imports. As regards this item, Sir James Grigg has been agreeably miscalculating. As against the two lakhs budget the whole year under silver bullion imports duty, over one crore and fifteen lakhs has already been realised till the end of November. Excise duties on motor spirits, kerosene, matches and steel ingots may also exceed estimates. Since imports in the past have invariably shown tendency to increase in volume and value during the last quarter of the financial year, the position, though causing anxiety at the moment might eventually be retrieved and optimism regarding surplus budget may not be misplaced.

FOR C. P. ELECTIONS

Provisional Dates For Filing Nomination Papers

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 12.

The Central Provinces Government have issued a communique fixing provisionally dates for filing nomination papers, scrutiny thereof and polling in various constituencies.

For all General rural constituencies January 4 has been fixed as the date for filing nomination papers for General urban seats.

It is proposed to fix January 6 for nomination for Muslim urban seats, January 4 for Muslim rural seats. In Nagpur, Nimar, Amraoti, Akola, Yeotmal and Buldhana Districts January 6 and all other Muslim rural constituencies January 4.

Backward tribes and three women's seats January 6, Commerce, Labour, European and Anglo-Indian constituencies January 19. Landholders' constituencies January 4.

University constituency dates will be announced later.

TWO LOVERS IN SUICIDE PACT

(From Our Correspondent)

RANGOON (By Mail).

Muang Hmon and Ma Hla Shwe aged 18 and 19 two lovers made a suicide pact and ended their lives as their parents did not agree to their marriage.

When the couple learnt that their parents were unagreeable to their marriage they challenged each other. The girl challenged the boy and took a portion of arsenic and the lover took the challenge cup, and ate up the remaining quantity of the arsenic left behind.

Both of them collapsed on the spot and when their bodies were brought to the hospital life was found extinct.

Rousing Reception To Sardar Patel

Madras Corporation To Present Address To-day

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, who arrived here this evening by the Bombay Express, was accorded a rousing reception at the Central Station by the citizens of Madras. Sardar Patel was profusely garlanded on his alighting from the train.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was accompanied by Mr. Rajagopalachariar from Arakonam, a place 30 miles from Madras, where he had gone specially to receive the Sardar.

Prominent among those present at the platform were Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. K. Sriramulu Naidu, Mayor of Madras, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, Deputy Mayor, and others.

A huge crowd gathered in front of the station and it was with great difficulty that a passage was made for Sardar's car. Sardar Patel looked rather exhausted and tired owing to the journey and ill-health.

Acknowledging the greetings of the vast concourse of people gathering on the roadside, Sardarji drove to Mylapore, the residence of Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, whose guest he will be during his stay at Madras.

CIVIC RECEPTION.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addresses a meeting of Gujaratis and Northern Indian residents of the City to-night. He has a very heavy programme to-morrow to go through including a civic address by the Corporation and a mass meeting at Tilak Ghat where a purse for Congress election campaign will be presented to him.—United Press.

MALAVIYA'S BUSY WEEK AT BENARES

To Start On Country-Wide Election Campaign

BENARES, Dec. 13.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who arrived in Benares, to-day from Dehra Dun, where he had gone for rest and change, intends to start soon an election campaign throughout the country. He proposes to attend the Indian National Congress Session.

For the present Pandit Malaviya will be staying at Benares at least for a week to enable him to attend the annual meeting of the Court of the Hindu University, in his capacity as Vice-Chancellor.

He will also act as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Vidya Conference, to be held in Benares this week.—A. P.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

(From A Correspondent).

MALKAPUR, (By Mail).

Election campaign has begun in right earnest in this Taluka. Yesterday night under the presidentship of Mr. Keshao Saojee a big public meeting was held and Messrs. Biyaniji Kanadeshastri, Kordegumji and T. S. Patil, the Congress candidate, appealed to the audience to support the Congress in the coming elections. It is said that Congress is getting full support from all quarters.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Brisk canvassing is going on, as Council of State election is drawing nearer and nearer. Mr. Biyani and the Congress workers have nearly visited every voter and one and all have promised support to Congress.

Khuddamul Muslemeen Relief Committee

The Secretary of the Khuddamul Muslemeen Relief Committee writes:—

On behalf of the above Committee Mr. D'Cus made an application in the Court of Mr. Oscar H. Brown for the reduction of the bail amounts of several Muslims who are still in custody, so that they might be released in view of the Ramzan Idd. The Magistrate agreed to reduce the amount in deserving cases. Accordingly the Committee was successful in releasing 62 persons on bail during the last four days.

The Committee is prepared to furnish the bail amount required by the Court, to be deposited in the case of Mahomedans still in custody, provided the relatives or friends of such persons are willing to stand as sureties. The Committee, therefore, requests the relatives and friends to come at the above Committee office at 299, Memonwada Road, Bombay 3. (Tel. No. 20660) so that the persons still in the custody may be immediately released.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES TO OPEN IN AFTERNOON TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Director of Information informs the Associated Press that all Courts and Government offices will remain closed upto noon today (Monday), and will be open after that time.—A. P.

ON CONGRESS TICKET

Two Harijan Candidates For Bombay City And Suburban Seats

The General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board announces:—

The President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee has approved of the nomination on Congress ticket of the following Harijan candidates:

Mr. Baloo Babaji Palwankar (Independent Nationalist Harijan Party) for the one seat reserved for the 'Scheduled Castes' in "E" and "F" Wards (Bombay City) General for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Sawlaram Goondaji Songaokar (Independent Nationalist Harijan Party) for the one seat reserved for the 'Scheduled Castes' in Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District General Constituency for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Gaekwar To Tour Mehsana

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 11.

The Gaekwar leaves to-morrow for Mehsana District and will visit Mehsana, Patan, and Sidhpur, the three taluka towns of the District in order to study the agricultural conditions and hear the grievances or demands of people.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krisnamachari accompanies him upto Jodhpur, and from there, Dewan is expected to go to Delhi and will return on 23rd Dec.

His Highness, for reasons of health, flies from Jodhpur for Egypt.

CHANDRIKA

Get the best out of LIFE

Vitophenes Will show you how

No matter how depressed — nerve-shattered — you may be, VITOPHENES will restore you to normal health. By taking a dose of Vitophenes as soon as you feel run down, you give yourself a new lease on life. All good chemists stock VITOPHENES—one of the finest tonics sold in India.

A REMEDY FOR SHATTERED NERVES

Obtainable of all good chemists or from P. O. Box 98, KARACHI.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Motion-Pictures And Anti-Indian Propaganda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In recent times motion-pictures have been a handy instrument for malicious propaganda against subdued nations. India has been grossly misrepresented by such pictures as "India Speaks", "Lives of a Bengal Lancer", etc. In an article in a British film magazine, the writer, dealing with deliberate historical inaccuracies in motion-pictures, gives an account of the complete tampering with history in the case of a historical picture, "The Charge of the Light Brigade", based on the well-known battle of Balaclava, in the Crimean War, immortalized by Tennysons. The story as depicted in the film is as follows: The 27th Dragoons are stationed in the Khyber Pass, and are sent to Arabia to round up some horses for use in the Balkans. On their return they find that the local chieftain, Surat Khan, has massacred their wives and children, and slunk off the Crimea to join the Russians. So, all hot up, the regiment dashes to the Battle of Balaclava, and, against all orders, makes its historic charge.

Explaining the reasons for such a strange change of history, the writer says: "(a) The audience will have much more sympathy with men who are burning to avenge the murder of their families than if they were merely victims of a stupid blunder; (b) Indian tribesmen make more hateful villains than Russians do....."

It is strange how India is dragged into affairs with which it has not the remotest connection. Why should Indians, of all the people, be chosen to play the millions in order to enhance the dramatic values of a picture? It only reveals the tragic helplessness of India in her foreign affairs. Any other self-respecting nation would, in such a case, take an action similar to that taken by Spain, which last year threatened to ban all the pictures of the company that produced "The Devil is a Woman" if it did not withdraw the picture from the markets of the world. Would the Government in this country take such an action? Or will the sterile League of Nations, of which India is dubbed as an inpendent member, do something in this respect?—Yours etc.,

G. A. JHANGIANI.

Shikarpur, (Sind) December 10.

Congress And Socialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We hold that if Socialism is not the immediate issue, it is impolite to divide the Congress on the issue. Mr. M. N. Roy has done a great service to the cause of India's freedom by fearlessly deprecating the idea of bringing into being within the Congress a number of parties holding divergent views. The Congress ought to be a powerful organisation of the Indians standing for complete independence. We think that the Congress constitutes an anti-Imperialist united front because the Congress is pledged to complete independence which is closely bound up with the economic emancipation of Indian masses. There is, therefore, no necessity of building a new united front. What is, however necessary is to strengthen the front that already exists by broadening its basis as far as possible.

Whilst admitting that Socialism is the only panacea for India's economic ills, we believe that we cannot change the existing structure of society so long as India is a subject nation. We have addressed a letter on similar lines to the Congress President.—Yours etc.,

D. D. PUROLAY,
and, R. R. ASHTEKAR.

Muslims And Assembly Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"Chun ha deedand Haqiqat rahe afsana zadand."

I have read with interest Mr. Rokadia's long "apologia" on behalf of the League's Parliamentary Board in to-day's issue. I readily concede that the Muslim League is all that it stands for and its nominees will carry out its mandate in the Assembly and the Council but the one thing which I am sure and Mr. Rokadia will also admit, the League would be incapable of performing would be the miracle of making 'the dumbs' speak and the 'incapables' turn into astute politicians overnight. Of course there might be a few honourable exceptions here and there and they would be there in any case even without the League. Why not drop the 'incaps' and thus avoid becoming the laughing stock—but that's a very tall order—the vested interest, the clannish mentality rules at the cost of everything which is decent and enduring.

As regards taking "a leaf out of the Congress," I wish the Muslims would do it in all earnestness and thereby send disciplined and seasoned stalwarts in the Assembly and the Council as the Congress is doing. Let me say, and nobody knows it better than Mr. Jinnah that 'New Councils' will not be the 'Seista dens' like the old ones, where members would dose and draw cartoons on the scribbling blocks; (I have seen it being done personally many a time) but very alert and capable representatives would be required to fight India's cause. Now a word about Syed Abdullah Brelvi If the Syed is all what Mr. Rokadia says he is, then it passes one's 'ken' to understand the logic that just because some technical difference exists between the Congress policy and the League's, Syed Abdullah Brelvi should not be supported by the Muslims. Does Mr. Rokadia want the Muslim intelligentsia to insinuate that our seasoned fighter the Syed will not safeguard the true Muslim interests in the Assembly? If so, then he is mistaken in the Syed. If there is one man who will prove himself a 'True Muslim' in the Assembly he would be Brelvi.—Yours, etc.,

AMUSED.

Dec. 12.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you if you are good enough to publish the following few lines in your widely circulated paper:

With loud trumpet, the Muslim League Parliamentary Board was announced for this Presidency, and so much has been said regarding the selections by the Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board that I believe if those responsible cannot see their way how to rise to the occasion, it is no use appealing to them, because they can take shelter under the plea that the selections have already been made. How the Working Committee was almost fully made up of the candidates themselves and thereafter how the whole thing was managed are now a public property, and it will be of no use now to explain the matter as here again they will take shelter under the plea that nothing could be done now.

To err is human, to be carried away is also human, but it must be remembered that to put right a wrong thing and to be bold to do so are human as well. To such persons who assert that what is done must remain, I must say that there are only two ways open to them. The first course is to admit that we have not got what we want and be bold to declare that we shall try to put right the wrong already done. This course, under the present circumstances, will be admired. The other course is to say that what has been done cannot be undone, and we shall leave to the public sense to set the matter right, since the selections do not meet with the public approval which is needed for the cause. This latter course no doubt will not be so much appreciated. Still it will show the good will, charactor and 'bona fides' and the public will then themselves select as before such candidates as they may deem proper without any hindrance or any kind of misleading statements. I consider it a great public insult and a great sin to mislead our own brethren, but honest support or honest criticism cannot be objected to. Let me request Mr. Jinnah with all the sincerity at my command to adopt any one of the above two courses suggested above, as I sincerely feel that, unfortunately, we have got at present such doubtful material that as the days passed by we shall find ourselves more and more in the trouble over it and at the polls and subsequently in the Legislature we will be in such a hopeless position that the very cause for which many of us stand and the good old name of the League, which has just been attempted to be revived, will be submerged in such a way that we shall be guilty of a great unsteady action. Up-to-now, the Muslim League had not put up candidates and we are not bound to do so unless we are sure of our ground. Why then risk the structure of our League with any kind of material but the sound one? Specially when there are strong and varying parties in Bombay and there is prevailing amongst them strong difference of opinion, and, above all, when we have certainly not been able to get the kind of material we must have required under our banner, I feel certain that my remarks will be taken seriously. If we openly support such Muslim candidates as are likely to be approved by our people, we can still have hopes of forming our party in the Provincial Assembly. Once we are defeated and our candidates do not stand by us through thick and thin, then even this desire to form a party will be frustrated. Please Mr. Jinnah! be bold and consider carefully the position, and do not allow a few chosen persons, under the plea of prestige or otherwise to run down all the Muslims. Please respect public opinion. This is my appeal. You will be more respected, more so when we know what is going on in other provinces as well.—Yours etc.,

HAJI MAHOMED YACUB.

101, Duncan Road,
Bombay.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Well Done

Y. P. WARTY says that "ex-King Edward has done well in living up to his convictions. He has thus won the goodwill and sympathy of all. It is only regrettable that such a grave issue should have been forced upon him in view of his past record".

Students Conference And Hindi

A STUDENT supports the demands of the Youth Association regarding the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Students' Conference, —especially the one recommending that the proceedings of the Conference should be conducted in Hindi.

"Hidayat Day"

MUKHTAR A SIDDIQUE (Tashildar, Kaimganj) recommends that in view of the services rendered by the late Hon. Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, C. I. E., M.L.C., to the Muslim community in general and particularly in view of the part he played in drafting and getting passed the recent Wakf Bill in the U. P. Council, the 3rd Friday of Ramzan should be observed every year as the Hidayat Day.

Muslim Undertrials And Bail

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the interest of the public, you will kindly permit me to sound a note of warning through the columns of your paper.

The relief work put in by the Muslim Relief Committee and the Khudamme-Mussalmin (a new committee) with a view to help the undertrial Muslim prisoners in the matter of bailing them out is against the best interests of justice. My reason for stating so is that outsiders, unconnected with the prisoners, bail out accused persons which to my mind is wrong.

It is surprising that for the last few days a rivalry has arisen between the above-mentioned relief committees in bailing out prisoners and thus diverting funds collected in the name of relief into misdirected channels.

In recounting the riots of the years 1929 and 1932 I find that this form of relief was never rendered although legal aid was offered. It is certain that such action will have a deleterious effect upon a certain section of the community. Whatever be the Utopian idea behind this, they will certainly be some sane sections of Muslims who will rightly decry this.

The Muslim "leaders" of these two Committees should put in some real tangible relief work instead of vying with each other in matters that are purely outside the province of relief.

It is deplorable that the leaders of these two Committees had not interested themselves earlier in bringing about an honourable and peaceful settlement between the two major communities prior to the riots and bringing about a spirit of better understanding instead of being passive onlookers. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that all this is being done to obtain favours at the time of elections.

For God's sake don't allow the Muslim community to be led into a deplorable position, making it a laughing stock of other communities.—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM."

True Religion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On Friday was published a speech of General Booth in the papers in which she exhorted the hearers to "love God and the poor man". In the most ancient and cherished Zoroastrian short prayer daily recited by Zoroastrians for thousands of years it is stated that he alone truly recognises God Almighty as his most gracious Sovereign Lord who is helpful to His poor. The same prayer—to love God and to love the poor—is indeed instructed in all religions. The true Christian, in words of the eminent preacher Spurgeon "lives to do good, he looks abroad to see whom he may serve, and with this eye he looks upon the wicked, upon the fallen and the offcasts seeking to reclaim them." But this should be inculcated in schools in religious education of youths.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

A Company Law Query

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".

Sir,—Since the Government of India brought a bill to amend the existing Companies Act, comments, some from eminent jurists, have appeard in newspapers all over India. Still one important fact has been so far lost sight of. There does not exist a decided case on this very important point. My purpose here is to refer to it.

Section 4 (2) of the present Act runs as under; "No company, association or partnership consisting of more than 20 persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the company, association and partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor-General in Council or of Royal Charter or Letters Patent."

In order thorougly to understand this section, one has to know what is meant by "business" and "gains". Now "business" has been defined as "employment, that which occupies the time and attention of labour of men for the purpose of profits or improvement" and this definition has been upheld by decided cases, nay they go further and say that "business" has a more extensive signification than trade. All decided cases are agreed that "gain" is not limited to pecuniary gain alone, it may be something else obtained or acquired.

In 19 Mad. 30, 19 Mad. 200 11 M.L.J. 131 and in other cases it has been held that the conduct of a chit fund is a business for gain within the meaning of Section 4 (2) and where the promoters or orgenisers of the Fund exceeded 20 in number, it has been declared as an illegal association

The words "or some other Act of the Governor-General-in-Council" appearing in Section 4 (2) can only mean an Act specifically passed for the purpose of the particular company or association concerned, such as the Imperial Bank of India Act etc. and not each and every Act of the Governor-General-in-Council, passed for purposes other than carrying on business for gain. This meaning is further made clear by the Act itself if one looks at Section 287 which runs as under:

"Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act 1912 or of the Provident Insurance Societies Act 1912".

This would imply that any association registered under any Act of the Governor-General other than the Companies Act or the Acts specifically exempted as above, if it is proved to consist of more than 20 members and carries on business for gain, would come within the purview of Section 4 (2) and would become illegal. Though in Section 288 reference has been made to Act XXI of 1860, that Act has not been specifically exempted from the operation of Company Law, and if an association registered under Act XXI of 1860 carries on business for gain, certainly the mere fact of its having been registered under an Act of the Governor-General cannot save it from the operation of Section 4 (2).

It is very significant to note that the Societies carrying on humanitarian work such as the Red Cross Society, and all trade associations such as the Chamber of Commerce and Club such as Bombay Club etc. have all been registered under the Indian Companies Act.

In a recent Revision Application by the Asthika Samaj (registered under Act XXI of 1860) and more generally known as the Chit Fund case, Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, held that an association registered under any Act of the Governor-General would be saved from the rigours of the Indian Companies Act. This judgment was reported in extenso in your issue of the 27th November last.

If this interpretation is correct, I am afraid, the labours of the Government of India and the authors of the Act would be set at nought For, this opens up new avenues whereby associations formed for business for gain can evade the rigours of company law by registering themselves under any Act.

I, therefore, draw the attention of the authorities concerned to make this point more clear once for all so as to avoid complications and endless litigations in future. In the meantime I would also like to draw the attention of the Advocate General (under the powers vested in him as Attorney General) and the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to move in the matter, and where found necessary to cancel registration of Associations carrying on business for gain registered under "anv other Act of the Governor-General".—Yours etc.,

J VENKITA RAMA IYER.

A thrilling DAY'S SPORT

3rd DAY X'MAS MEETING

DECEMBER 16th

First Race 1-45 p. m.

REDUCED ADMISSION RATES

1st ENCLOSURE... ...Gentlemen Rs. 3. Ladies Rs. 2.
SEASON TICKETS ...Gentlemen Rs. 50. Ladies Rs. 25.
2nd ENCLOSURE Rs. 1-4 (All prices inclusive of tax.)

X'MAS MEETING

3rd	Day	Wednesday	16th	December
4th	„	Saturday	19th	December
5th	„	Thursday	24th	December
6th	„	Saturday	26th	December

SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACEDAY FROM—COLABA, DADAR, BALLARD ESTATE

FOR HEALTHY SPORT AND PLEASURE VISIT THE

BOMBAY RACES

INDIA GOVT. GAZETTE APPOINTMENT

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT

H. S. Stephenson, I.C.S., is appointed Additional Under-Secretary.

Services of Mr. D. Reynell are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from November 30, 1936.

Mr. Eyre Gordon assumed duties as Chairman of Public Service Commission on November 30, 1936.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Appointment of Signor M. Z. Bianco as Consul-General for Italy at Bombay is recognised.

Mr. A. Balakrishnan is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraph, Nagpur, from November 27, 1936.

Mr. A. P. Cliff is appointed Secretary, Indian Central Jute Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Mr. J. A. Obrien is appointed Chief Inspector of Aircraft in Civil Aviation Directorate.

On return from leave Mr. H. F. Bhaumik, Electrical Engineer-in-Chief is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Madras, relieving Mr. S. C. Mitra, granted leave from January 2, 1937.

Mr. S. H. Holding, Officiating Director, Telegraphs, Madras, is granted four months' leave from December 11, 1936.

Mr. R. C. Wrinch, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, officiates.

On Eve Of Faizpur Congress

Information To Visitors

(FROM THE GENERAL SECY. OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE).

TILAK NAGAR, (By Mail).

Faizpur is a municipal town in the Yaval Taluka, East Khandesh District. It is about five miles from Savda, a railway station not far from Bhusawal on the G. I. P. Rly. (north) main line between Bhusawal and Khandwa. At present only passenger and express trains halt at Savda. But during Congress Week all trains will halt there. During that time the Nagpur Line and Surat Lines will also be directly connected to Savda.

WAY TO TILAK NAGAR.

The Tilak Nagar is situated to the left of Savda Railway Station on the Yaval and Raver Road. It is about four miles from the Savda (Railway Station). Motor Buses are available at the Railway Station to take passengers from there to Faizpur at every train. The fare upto Faizpur is annas four only.

MOTOR ROAD.

There is a Motor Road between Bhusawal and Faizpur via Yaval. The Bombay Agra Road touches Dhulia from where the Road branches via Parola, Jalgaon and Bhusawal. Bhusawal to Faizpur is 22 miles and the fare is annas eight only. Raver to Faizpur is only 13 miles. Raver is on the Bhusawal or Khandwa main line.

ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS.

Bamboo and Mat Huts for delegates and visitors have been constructed and the charges for three days will be rupees four per delegate and rupees five per visitor. This charge is for general accommodation in an eight seated room, 24' x 12'. The Reception Committee will provide a Bamboo Cot for each person.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION.

Family Quarters have been constructed to accommodate those who want special facilities. The charges for one such quarter are Rs. 25 only. The accommodation will include 2 small cubicles and a covered verandah.

BOARDING FACILITIES.

All Resident delegates and visitors will be provided with meals at Tilak Nagar and the charges for the same are given below. The Reception Committee has made adequate conveniences regarding, water, for drinking and general use, sanitary arrangements, etc.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

The Postal Department has opened a special Post and Telegraph Office at Tilak Nagar from 1-12-36, and Banking facilities will be made shortly. The Telegraph Office is open between 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Telephonic communication is also opened between Savda and Tilak Nagar where Trunk calls may be booked.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Gentlemen attending the Faizpur Congress should provide themselves with sufficient warm clothes and bedding as Xmas Week at Faizpur will be severely cold. Residential arrangements are not available before the 21st December. The Reception Committee will attend to the Delegates' needs at Savda Railway Station with a view to avoid inconvenience.

RATES.

	Rs.
Reception Committee Membership	25.
Subjects Committee Ticket for Delegates and members of the Reception Committee	5
Subjects Committee for Visitors	10
Subjects Committee Ticket for a single day to anybody	5

OPEN SESSION.

For the whole Session First Class	10
For 2nd Class	5
For 3rd Class	2
For 4th Class	1
For Ladies	0-8
3rd Class per day	1
4th Class Gentlemen	0-8
4th Class Ladies	0-4

ACCOMMODATOIN CHARGES.

Delegates General	4
Reception Committee Members General	4
Visitors	5
Family Quarters	25

BOARDING CHARGES.

	As.
Per Visitor per day	8
Per Midday Meal	5
Per Evening Meal	4

As Faizpur is a very small town residential arrangements indenendentally of the Reception Committee will be almost impossible. All intending Visitors and delegates are, therefore, earnestly requested to reserve their accommodation at the Tilak Nagar before the 15th December, and Family Quarters will be reserved only on receipt of Rs. 25 in advance before the 20th December. The Reception Committee will not be responsible for any inconvenience regarding accommodation, if visitors and delegates fail to intimate their intended arrivals previously.

General Secretary,
Recp. Committee.

WHY FAIZPUR?
BROADENING THE BASIS.

Why this insistence on holding the annual Session of the Congress far away from civilisation and all the convenience and creature comforts that go with it? This question not unnaturally springs to every mind to-day.

It is true that for the fifty years of its glorious existence, the National Congress has held its annual session in one prominent town of India or another. But the trend of Congress politics has, from its inception been to widen the social basis of the struggle. We took a big stride ahead towards this objective during the great mass upheavals of '30 and '32. The keynote of our political line at Lucknow was the almost unanimous agreement among all sections of opinion that we must strain our utmost to deepen and intensify our objective among the masses so that the struggle for Swaraj is realised by the millions of India's peasants as their own struggle for emancipation. The Maharashtra Prov. Congress Committee was moved by this very sentiment when it decided upon Faizpur as the site of the coming Session.

A NEW WORLD.

During the last struggles in '30 and '32, the two districts that were most influenced by the Congress spirit were Khandesh and Satara. It was from here that the largest bulk of our rural workers were drawn. It was, therefore, quite proper that the session should go to either of these districts. So far rural workers have thrown themselves in the fight, and braved the consequences; now is the time when their constructive ability should be yoked to the work that is to be done for the Congress; this is obviously the best way to call forth such constructive talents as are hidden behind centuries of suppression. We have got to create a deeprooted sentiment among the unlettered mass of the peasantry that the Congress is not a mere 'got up' 'tamasha' of the City folk, but it is the only organ of their struggle. We can thus bring to their door a new world of sights and ideas which will produce novel reactions.

(Left to right)—Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, enjoying a quiet talk on a garden seat at Mr. Desai's residence on Friday.

THE SEAMEN'S CHARTER

(Continued from page 6.)

do anything to get a job. As long as these surplus seamen exist in Bombay and Calcutta, I feel that it will be very difficult to remedy the position. The real remedy, of course, lies in building more ships, and I am glad to say that Mr. Master—the Employers' Delegate here—and his friends are going to build more ships which will provide more jobs for seamen. Nobody will be more glad than the Government of India to see more seamen employed.

Moreover, H. M. Government in the United Kingdom appointed a Royal Commission on Labour. This Commission was appointed in the year 1929 and its report came out in 1931. It examined in great detail these very question that Mr. Aftab Ali has put before you. Its recommendations were also embodied in the report, and the Government of India is doing its best to give as much effect as possible to those recommendations.

Now you will realise that in the last paragraph of the resolution Mr. Aftab Ali wishes this Organisation to set up a Committee of Enquiry to find out these facts. What I submit for your consideration is this: that as far as the eliciting of facts is concerned, they are already there; one Commission and one Committee of Enquiry have already been appointed on that very subject, and all the facts that could be gathered have been gathered. The only question is, how to remove those difficulties; and I have been waiting all this time for Mr. Aftab Ali to come forward with some practical suggestion. He is a seaman, and the advice of other seamen is available to him, and I wish that in his wisdom he had put forward some suggestion—but he has not done so. Even now, I suggest to him that if there is any proposal that he can make for bettering the lot of the Indian seamen, nobody will be more pleased than myself to forward his suggestion to the Government of India, and I can assure him that they would be most pleased to be able to remove those grievances which they find do exist and for which, on account of the glut of seamen on the market, they have been unable so far to find a solution.

So with all these facts before us, I suggest that it is not necessary for this Organisation to waste its energies in trying to collect material, and I would appeal to Mr. Aftab Ali not to press his resolution, because as far as the Government of India is concerned, its sympathies are there for him to benefit by; it is only for him to make suggestions. If he has any good suggestion to make, I can assure him that the Government will give it its best consideration. Even now, the matter is not finally settled by the Government: it is considering this matter, and if it can find a solution, Mr. Aftab Ali can rest assured that the Government will do all it can help the Indian seamen. With this assurance, I hope it will not be necessary for my friends to press his resolution; and if he does, I hope the Conference will not waste time in trying to collect material which is already there and which I can place in the hands of any member who wishes to have it.

Mr. Aftab Ali's Rejoinder.

Replying to Sir Firoze Khan Noon, Mr. Aftab Ali said: I am surprised that the representative of my Government has said that we have not made suggestions which could remove corruption. I am afraid I must deny emphatically this. In fact, since 1923 the Organisation of which I am president at the present time has submitted resolution after resolution, and made suggestion after suggestion for the consideration of the Government of India—and nothing has been done.

There could be no better suggestion to my Government than they should ratify the Convention to which I have referred for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen. With regard to the recommendations to which I have referred, if the Government of India are really anxious to remove corruption, why were not the recommendations of the Committee which they set up accepted? If the Government of India are sincere in their desire to do something for Indian seamen, who have contributed a great deal not only for the Indian Government but for the whole British Empire, 17000 of whom died in the last War, why have they not accepted the recommendations of the Committee? Where is their proof of their sincerity? Where is their proof of their anxiety to remove this obnoxious system, which has given birth to bribery?

Let the World Know.

I am not anxious for the adoption of my resolution at this Conference. After all, as I have already said, resolutions have been passed and even this Organisation has done nothing. My purpose in bringing this resolution forward is to put before you the conditions of our Indian seamen—250,000 people, with about five times that number of dependants. I want you to know the conditions under which they live and work. All that we ask for is moral support, nothing else. The suggestions are there, and the Government of India is not a weak Government; I believe it is one of the strongest Governments which at present exist in the world and yet bribes are being openly taken; no secret is made of it, and people are not ashamed of taking bribes. There are the conditions which I want to make known to the world.

It has been said that it was to protect the officials of the seamen's union and the members of that union from criminal and civil cases that the evidence before the recruitment Committee was suppressed. I respectfully deny the truth of that. The officials of the seamen's union have never been afraid of civil or criminal cases; my union and I were involved in a damage suit for Rs. 30,000 in the High Court of Calcutta; but in spite of that we have not ceased our efforts It was not to protect the leaders of the seamen from criminal and civil cases that this was done, for as long as I live I shall continue to urge our case before the public and we shall see how many criminal and civil cases will be brought.

Resolution Withdrawn.

I want to see when the employment bureau which the representatives of the Government of India said in this very conference had been started will really be started. The employment register was hurriedly got together before the Royal Commission arrived. When will the shipping offices put that register into effect? When they do I shall be satisfied. Sir Firoz Khan Noon has expressed his sympathy, but I want him and I want the Government of India to remember that this question of the employment of Indian seamen will have to be settled and if it is settled in the way in which this Conference has suggested, it will be better for all parties; if not, everyone will suffer.

With these words I do not desire to press my resolution.

The President, Mr. Ehlers, as the author of this draft resolution has now withdrawn it, that disposes of the Report.

"BOLD STAND IN RUPEE RATIO CONTROVERSY"

LUCKNOW, Dec. 13.

Members of the Lucknow Municipal Board presented an address to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. The address eulogised his services to the Motherland as a member of various Commissions and Committees and specially referred to his bold stand in the Assembly and outside it, in connection with the rupee ratio controversy, and the denunciation of the Ottawa Pact.

Replying, Sir Purshotamdas said that notwithstanding some handicaps, the scope of work under the new Reforms would be immense. He stressed the need for paying more attention to rural uplift as the prosperity of the country depended on the welfare of seven lakhs of villages. He pleaded for better relations between the ratepayer and their representatives on Local Boards and the legislatures. —A. P.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The XIII All-India Medical Conference will held in Karachi on 26th, 27th and 28 December 1936 in the Khalikdina Hall. R. B. Dr. B. N. Vyas of Lucknow has been elected President of the Conference and Dr. A. Said has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Scientific Section is also organised where papers from eminent medical men and scientists will be read and discussed.

An Exhibition will also be held.

Special arrangements for free boarding and lodging, etc. have been made for delegates coming from outside (the Province of Sind) Karachi.

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WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Retrenchment Through Indianisation

Problems For Railway Inquiry

INDIAN MERCHANTS PRESENT FACTS

Away With Lee Loot: Railways Must Be Run On Strict Commercial Lines

In the course of their memorandum to the Railway Inquiry Committee, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, says:—

The question of Railway finances has been uppermost in the minds of the people practically since the last half a century. It was the economic and financial aspects of the Railway working and administration which drew the attention of the then leaders of Indian politics who, while criticising the administration of the country, had naturally to focuss their attention on the extremely bad condition of the Railway finances, which the first four decades of Railways showed in the country. The gravity and seriousness of the position may well be gauged from the fact that from 1858 to 1898, the total losses aggregated to the enormous sum of Rs. 58 crores. Notwithstanding this economically and financially adverse state of affairs, the State had guaranteed to the shareholders payment of regular interest ranging up to 5 per cent. per annum, with the result that, in the words of the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha:

the deficit had to be made up by the taxpayers and according to official figures submitted in evidence before the Welby Commission that deficit upto 1896 amounted to Rs. 51.84 crores or an average of one crore per year.

THE OUTLAY AND RETURN.

The total capital outlay of 253 million sterling earned only 1.20 per cent. for the taxpayers after 60 years of Railways in this country. The Railway finances, however, improved from 1900 onwards upto 1930. The extent of the improvement made it possible to take Rs. 42 crores from the Railway Budget under the Separation Convention towards the General Revenues of the country; also it was possible to build up a Depreciation Reserve Fund to the extent of Rs. 47.38 crores, from which temporary loans to meet deficits in the working of the Railways have been taken to the extent of Rs. 35.57 crores, leaving a closing balance in the fund of Rs. 11.8 crores. But since then they have been showing unfortunately losses every year with the result that the contributions to the General Revenues under the Separation Convention have not been paid from 1931-32 to 1936-37, and the Railways have even been obliged to draw upon the Depreciation Reserve Fund as shown above. It is obvious that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue, not only all the Depreciation and Reserve Funds will soon be exhausted but the general taxpayer may be called upon to foot the annual bill of deficits for the working of a department which, in any case, ought at least to pay its way.

NEED FOR INQUIRY.

The need for an enquiry into Railway finances began to be vividly felt both by Government and the public as the state of things was vitally detrimental not only to the Railway system, the biggest asset of the country, but also to the General Revenues and prosperity of the country. It may be mentioned that several Enquiry Committees with specific references of inquiring into the Railway position or particular aspects thereof have been instituted since 1921,—all more or less with the object of finding out how Railways could be made a paying investment to the country and not a perpetual and indefinite liability. These different enquiries were: the Acworth Committee (1921), the Inchcape Committee (1923), the Central Legislature Retrenchment Sub-Committee (Chetty Committee of 1931), and the Pope Committee (1933). One fact which clearly emerges from this review of the financial situation of the Railways, and from a consideration of different reports of these Committees, is that the taxpayers i.e. the State who have sunk a large amount of their capital amounting almost to Rs. 800 crores in their Railways, naturally expect an adequate return on this outlay.

SEPARATION CONVENTION

The contributions under the Separation Convention of 1924 provides for such a return, and the same should be rigidly followed and not allowed to lapse Apart from this, a very grave responsibility now rests on the Government as administrators of the State-owned Railways in India. Sir Otto Niemeyer's review of the Central and Provincial finances lays bare the inescapable fact that the only source through which the Central Revenues can be augmented is an annual contribution from the Railways; and if the Railways fail to fulfil this expectation, the success of Provincial autonomy at any rate in the earlier years which would be dependent upon financial contribution from the Centre in the shape of sharing income-tax receipts is foredoomed.

COLOSSAL BLUNDERS.

The Public Accounts Committee also in their latest Report expressed grave concern over the present state of finances of the Indian Railways and urged an immediate investigation into the same. The case for an enquiry, therefore, into the working of various Railways hardly needs justification. So far as Indian commercial opinion is concerned, we are constrained to repeat what the late Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha said in 1908, viz.

"It is a fact that the Indian railway finance from the very first day that the railways were laid out in India has been a series of colossal blunders which would have created howl in any other civilised country on the face of the Globe;"

and to express our serious concern at the continuance till this day of the same state of affairs. The commercial community only trust that the present enquiry will result in a complete overhaul of Railway finances so as to put them on a sound and paying basis.

COMMERCIAL OPINION

As critics of the Railway Administrations it would be naturally expected of us to state what in our opinion should be done to bring about the desired objective. The attitude of the commercial community in regard to the working of Railways in India has been stated very clearly in the past and it is only with a view to remove possible misconceptions which may arise as a result of certain recent official utterances, we should like to reiterate our considered opinion that, whilst the Railways must be run on commercial principles, they should as purveyors of cheap and quick transport be regulated by a policy which is closely coordinated with the general economic policy of the country. In our conception it is incomprehensible that the administration of Railways should find explanation for recurring deficits in the policy of discriminating protection adopted by Government and brought into operation by punctillious adherence to elaborate and unduly prolonged investigation. Such attitude on the part of Railwaymen is clearly suggestive of their habitual persistence in keeping the Railways isolated from and unrelated to other branches of economic life.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

Similarly requests from the commercial and industrial community for reduction of freights have been interpreted in high official quarters as demand for subsidising industry or agriculture. Here the public must find fundamental difference in our and the Railways' outlook. We hold that if Railways are run on commercial principles, the Administration must not only accept the policy of protection to industries as a settled fact but so coordinate its policy with it as to participate in the ultimate benefits which must accrue to the country if an industry is permanently placed on a thriving basis through protection. No commercial management would hesitate to reduce its charges to stimulate increased use of its services on the ground that it was giving subsidy to its customer. What should be the ultimate and governing consideration is the resultant larger economic advantage to the country through increased movements of goods.

THIS RETRENCHMENT

The cry for retrenchment of expenditure in the Railway administration has now become almost chronic, and naturally so, as with all the talks about retrenchment there does not appear to be any genuine desire on the part of the Railway authorities to effect retrenchment of a character which would have any appreciable effect on their budgetary position. Retrenchment has come almost to mean dismissal of a few hands here and there, or curtailment in the salaries of some poor clerks and peons. The position is that unless the mentality of Government is changed and a definite position is taken up with regard to salaries and a definite position is taken up with regard to salaries which may or may not be deemed satisfactory for this country, all the steps which will be taken in pursuit of so-called retrenchment will be merely of a slip-shod and haphazard character. It has been several times pointed out that when any posts with big salaries are cut down, some other new posts are seen to arise with equal if not higher salaries. The Committee of this Chamber admit that the Railways attempted a few years back some retrenchment but the retrenchment fell more or less on the lower paid staff and the disaffection which it caused has been responsible for disorganisation of a somewhat acute character which it has not been yet found possible to set right. If 'pari passu' with this retrenchment in the lower paid staff, it had been found possible to reduce the salaries of the higher paid staff and cut down some of the concessions to which they are entitled, both the staff and the public would have been assured of the 'bona fides' of the Railway authorities. The Committee of the Chamber recognise that out of the total of Rs. 30 crores (1932) for all staff, the wages bill of the staff drawing less than Rs. 50 amounted to Rs. 14 crores, of which Rs. 8 crores were paid to staff drawing under Rs. 30. This does not however mean that because the amount involved is so big with regard to lower paid servants, the retrenchment should apply to them. After all, there should be recognised what is known as the minimum economic wage, and any tinkering with this will not solve the problem of Railway finance but may introduce other and undesirable factors of economic disaffection which is responsible already in this country for many acute political situations.

STOP LEE CONCESSIONS

The first thing which strikes the Committee of this Chamber is that the cuts which were applied to the salaries of the staff in 1931 at the time of the financial stringency should have been restored at all at any rate, till such time as the Railway Budget was completely blanced. The cut meant an annual saving of over Rs. 170 lakhs. Over and above this, it is now high time that the Lee Concessions which were and are given on a liberal and generous scale can no longer be justified and that all these concessions should be stopped forthwith. If the Railway Enquiry Committee go into the details with regard to this question of the Lee Concessions and acquaint themselves with the interpellations which were put at the time in the Legislative Assembly and the criticisms which were made, they will find that there was a scandal about those Lee concessions which was not edifying to Government. These concessions were given to people who could not, by any stretch of imagination, be included in the class of persons for whom the concessions were recommended by the Lee Commission. It is a festering sore and the sooner it is removed the better

INDIANISATION

It is the definitely considered opinion of the commercial community that if there is any department more than another in which an accelerated policy of Indianisation is imperative, it is the Railways of India. If Government accept our contention that Railways must be run on business principles,—and Section 183 of the Government of India Act, 1935, supports our contention—there is no escape from the necessity of stopping further recruitment of non-Indians and of revising the grades and scales of remuneration strictly in adjustment with the condition of an economically poor country like India. This cry for Indianisation of Railway services is not inspired by racial fanaticism, but by sheer economic necessity, and should be judged only from a strictly business point of view. As a body of businessmen, this Chamber cannot be unmindful of maintaining efficiency in running Railways but, at the same time, they cannot encourage adoption of standards of efficiency which are

(Continued on Page 14 Col. 6.)

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FLYING AT 60,000 FEET

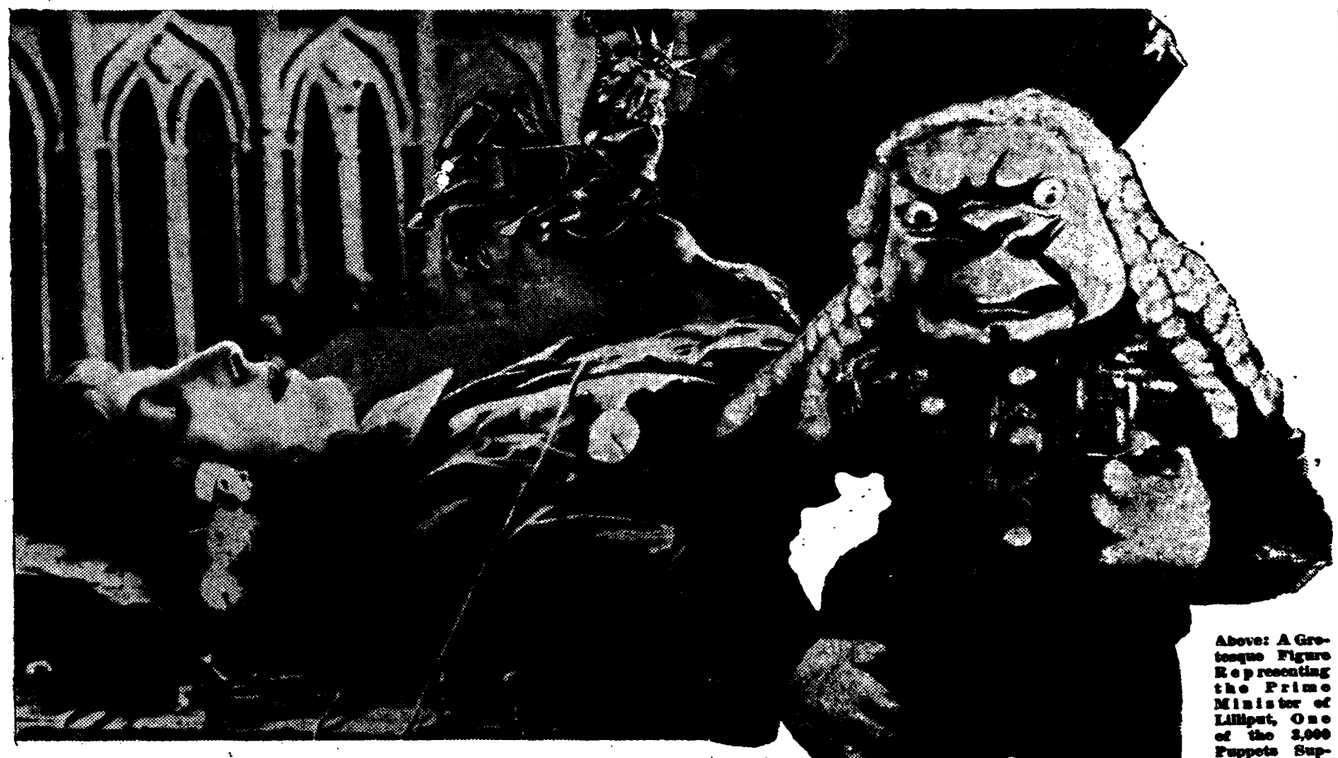
AIRPLANES and stratosphere balloons have established spectacular records for flying at great altitudes. These feats, however, were not performed merely for the purpose of seeing how high above the earth man can elevate himself. One purpose, insofar as aviation is concerned, was to put the upper air at the disposal of fliers in acquiring speed.

The advantages of flying high are pointed out by Lord Clydesdale and Lieutenant D. F. McIntyre, the authors of "The Pilot's Book of Everest."

"The rising of height records by airplanes and stratosphere balloons," say these two writers, "may be spectacular as one success follows another, but these flights are not undertaken for that purpose. They may be called the flights of exploration and experiment which will some day put the upper air at the disposal of air transport and will so raise its efficiency. The time will come when on long journeys an airplane, flying at a height of 50,000 or 60,000 feet, will gain fully 100 miles an hour in speed as compared with the performance at lower altitudes. The result of that will be to allow more pay load to be carried on long flights.

"It may be argued that if flight at a height of 60,000 feet is to become possible, there need be no insuperable difficulty in going much higher. In fact, the difficulty is likely to increase so much at greater heights that progress will be slow. The density of the air, on which the whole problem depends, is progressively diminished, so that the mechanical achievement which may suffice to carry an airplane to a height of 60,000 feet might have to be intensified 400 times to obtain similar efficiency for it at a height of 200,000 feet. Up to the present no airplane has topped the 50,000 feet mark. It may not be long before that success is won. Then the airplane will have reached the stratosphere.

"During the next few years the airplane designer is not likely to contemplate a higher altitude for general operational purposes than 40,000 feet. If he can produce an airplane which may fly easily and safely at that height, he will have presented commercial flying with a large increase in speed for flights of such lengths as may justify the long climb."



Above: A Grotesque Figure Representing the Prime Minister of Lilliput, One of the 3,000 Puppets Supporting the One Live Actor Shown at the Extreme Left as the Supine Prisoner of the Pigmies and Over Whose Breast Rides the Mounted King of the Lilliputians.

How Puppets Make a New Type of Movies

THOUSANDS of puppets made of wood, clay, rubber, metal and cloth in support of one living actor, sing, dance, fight and make love in such an amazingly realistic manner as to constitute a technical wonder that points the way to a new cycle in motion pictures. The recent filming in Russia of the immortal "Gulliver's Travels" is hailed as a triumphal work that touches new horizons through the use of the figurettes.

Only one human being is employed in the entire cast. His co-stars are 3,000 tiny puppets, each figure being about the size of a man's hand.

These figurettes portray the drama, loves, hates, hypocrisies and heroism of a miniature world where kings and queens, radio crooners and legislators live their miniature lives.

The 3,000 puppets which enact this picture have no hidden mechanism. Their arms and legs are not attached to strings as are those of marionettes. They perform by a process which A. Ptushko, director of the picture, describes as "object multiplication." That is, the puppets go through pose after pose and shot after shot, showing the continuously changing positions and phases of movement. For example, 25 camera shots are needed to make a puppet lift a hand. This one fact shows very plainly why this film took two years to photograph.

Each inhabitant of the land of Lilliput, the 3,000 puppet actors, was modeled by hand from clay or was made of wood, metal, cloth or rubber, so that they have a three-dimensional quality of depth and realism. The more important puppet actors have hundreds of heads, each with a separate expression so that they can be made to express any emotion.

In spite of this tedious process needed to record the actions of the puppets, the puppet actors fly around at a great rate, every joint in their little bodies moving freely. They can kiss and dance, fight or smoke with equal facility. Naturally, it took a huge corps of trained puppet workers to portray the parades and mass celebrations which are shown in the film. This is done, of course, through the incredible patience of the photographer who recorded with his camera every tiny fractional change in position of phase or form.

This modern version of the old story of "Gulliver's Travels" is described as an amazing mechanical achievement, a full-length, three-dimensional picture in which one human being acts with puppets, whose actions are perfectly human. As these tiny actors cavort on the screen it is difficult to realize that they are inanimate pieces that are given lifelike actions by human ingenuity which has produced such a fascinating mechanical triumph.

TOYS FOR ENGINEER

THE toy model has been taken down from the mantelpiece and put to work by the engineer. The intensely serious and valuable nature of some of these engineers' playthings is described in the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little.

In civil engineering, earthquake upheavals and their effect on buildings and structures are being studied by models. Real earthquake waves, produced by a photoelectric eye and a "servo-mechanism" which follows the wavy outline of the shadow-graph of a natural earthquake record, rock small models of water tanks and other structures. The driving mechanism itself is an oil-actuated piston controlled by a sensitive quick-acting valve. By this means, the dynamics of model structures subject to quakes may be studied and predicted.

In aero-dynamics, upside-down trains are often subjected to wind-tunnel tests to determine air resistance and the efficacy of new stream-line design. By mounting two models, attached base to base, the effect of the ground resistance is eliminated and only that of the model itself is taken into account.

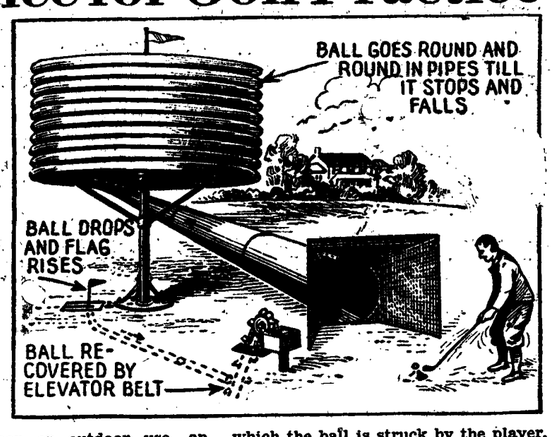
Toy skyscrapers and barns have been placed in wind tunnels to determine the pressure distribution on roofs during miniature high winds and cyclones. By properly slotting these, self-ventilating becomes a possibility. Latest in this field are trials of new-design windmill vanes for more efficient power generation by the wind.

Models of high-speed locomotives have been given considerable study with respect to the spring mountings, in attempting to avoid the dangerous snake-like weaving motion while under full speed down a straight track. Recommendations as to changes in design are made with considerable decreased cost of experiment and structural time.

In naval architecture and hydro-mechanics, toy models are used in towing tanks to give data on bow wave formation, power requirements and speed calculations for vessels of novel design. Models, complete as to superstructure, are actually towed upside down in the tank, both straight ahead and at various skew angles. Such work, when suitably corrected by the laws of dynamic similarity, gives predictions as to air resistance at various cross winds, and provides means for measuring progress in stream-lining of superstructures.

Device for Golf Practice

This Apparatus Registers the Accuracy and the Force with Which a Golf Ball Is Driven by Each Practise Stroke. When the Ball Stops It Rolls Back Through the Nearest Opening on the Inside. A Flag Shows the Distance the Ball Travels.



FOR indoor or outdoor use, an Iowa inventor has patented an interestingly designed golf practice machine which is designed to show the accuracy and power of a golf drive.

The ball is driven into the conical opening of a spiral tube, from which it continues upward through the spirals about 12 feet in diameter, for a distance determined by the force with which the ball is struck by the player.

Centrifugal force keeps the ball to the outside of the pipe. When the ball stops, it rolls back through the nearest opening on the inside. This indicates the distance the ball travels by throwing up a small flag. If the ball is not driven originally along the center line, its traveling distance is lessened by friction.

A Keyless Electrical Door Lock

The Lock Is Opened Only by Pressure on the Correct Combination of Buttons. If the Wrong Buttons Are Used an Alarm Rings for Seven Minutes.

BUTTONS take the place of a key in a new type of door lock which is operated by electricity. The buttons are arranged in a circle like the numbers on the dial of an automatic telephone. Fifty-six different combinations are provided, which can be easily and quickly changed.

The lock cannot be opened unless the correct combination of buttons are pressed. If the wrong buttons are pressed an alarm bell rings for seven minutes.

Erasers Made of Glass

GLASS has been put to so many different uses that it comes as a surprise that a new function can be found for it. This material has invaded the field of rubber as an eraser.

Fibers of glass, set in a holder like the bristles of a brush, form hundreds of tiny pin-points which can be used to erase India ink, printers' ink, paint and typewriting. The holder is made of molded plastic and is used like an automatic pencil to propel the brush through the tip. The holder uses refills of new glass fibers.

The fibers of glass also can be used for polishing metal. They are made flexible by a special process which binds them together to eliminate much of the breakage.

How Your Coffee Can Be Quickly Roasted While You Wait

AN electrical device, designed to add more "miles per gallon" to to each cup of coffee, moves the coffee-roaster almost into the customer's kitchen. The coffee beans are actually roasted at the point of sale, in the case of a grocery store, or at the point of use in the case of a restaurant or a hotel.

The new machine, which is about the size of an electric refrigerator and is simple and fool-proof in operation, has two other advantages, according to the inventors.

The connoisseur, whether he prefers a light brown coffee or a strong black beverage, can call the turn for his own blend, brand and color. He can also obtain, it is claimed, 15 per cent more liquid coffee to the pound.

When a grocery store patron has selected a brand, the blended green coffee beans are placed in a specially-designed can which is inverted and placed in a drawer-like container. As the drawer is closed the top of the can is automatically sheared off and the coffee drops into the roaster. A dial on the machine controls the degree of roasting desired by the customer.

The roasting process takes place at such a rate and in such a manner that the coffee beans cannot be burned or over-roasted. The inside and outside of the beans are heated simultaneously, instead of roasting the outside and then penetrating inward. The volatile oils are not absorbed by the heat, but remain sealed in the bean, adding strength to the coffee.

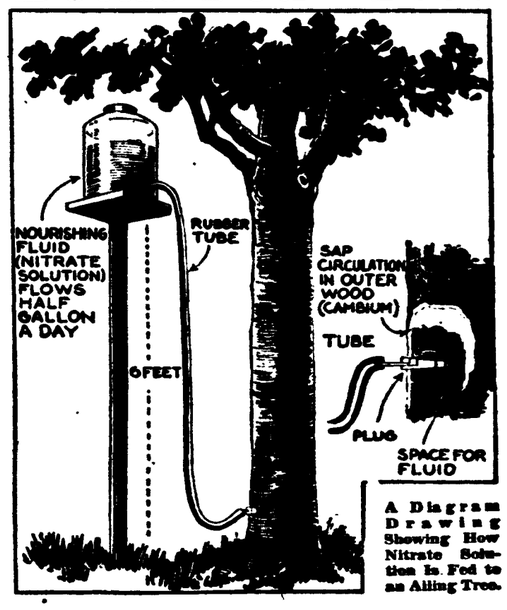
The Electric Machine Used for Roasting the Blended Coffee Beans.

The "Bottle-Fed" Tree

NITRATES are tonic to a tree which absorbs them greedily from the fertilizer around its roots. But nitrates are so soluble that they wash readily out of the soil. A method of applying them much more economically, and with 100 per cent success, has been invented recently by the well-known French scientist, Doctor Mokrzecki.

Nitrates are administered to the tree in the form of a solution. A suitable bottle is set on a six-foot pedestal placed near the tree. A rubber tube feeds the solution from the bottle into the layer of the tree between the wood and bark, just as a physician makes a hypodermic injection.

A moderate-sized fruit tree, in a couple of days can drink a gallon of water, with two ounces of potash salts dissolved in it. It enables an ailing tree to acquire new vitality quickly.



A Diagram Drawing Showing How Nitrate Solution Is Fed to an Ailing Tree.

A Protective Cap for Workmen

SINCE many industrial processes involving the use of air-powered tools are accompanied by fumes and dust the inventor of the device shown in the drawing uses the same compressed air source utilized to drive the air-powered tool to protect the workman from inhaling injurious substances.

As will be seen, no goggles or other interference with sight are required. The device is shown in use with an enamel spray, but it also affords an equal degree of protection from injurious particles to grinders and sand-blasters. It moves, of course, with the users head.

How the interesting device works is shown in detail in the lower right hand corner of the illustration. The tube set inside the visor is rubber.

Air Emitted from the Visor of the Cap Drives the Dust Away from the Face.

MenMadeYoung
Vigour Increased In 24 Hours
If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists

RHEUMATISM
This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit.
EADE'S PILLS
FROM ALL CHEMISTS.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
Stockist: P. M. ZAVERI & Co., Princess Street.

GONORRHOEA
CURED. Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.
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ECZEMA
Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2/- per pot. Four pots Rs 6/-. Postage extra.
KAMALA WORKS,
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

NO MIRACLE
Mr. A. L. K. age 46, with head as smooth as a billiard ball started using
SUKESHI
(TRADE MARK)
HAIR OIL
sometime ago and now finds a luxuriant growth of hair on his head. This is no miracle but simply the natural result of the special composition of the oil.
KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.
BOMBAY, 4.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours
Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 8 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

SAHARA
SAHARA TRADE MARK
MADE IN GERMANY
GUARANTEED BLADE

Indian News From London

Hindustani As India's National Language

"Its Study Must Be Made Compulsory In All Universities"

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Mail).

An interesting function took place on Sunday afternoon at the Overseas League House, Park Palace, St. James Street. Over 200 people had accepted the invitation of Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir to the monthly at nome of the Hindustani Speaking Union. The guests included Syed Sir Raza and Lady Ali, Lord Sinha, Sir Firoze Khan Noon, Nazli Begum, Mrs. Ameer Ali, widow of the late Right Honourable Ameer Ali, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Master, Mr. Fyzee Rahamau, Atya Begum Saheba and a number of Indian doctors, barristers and solicitors.

Dr. Ghulam Yazdani, Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, Deccan gave an interesting lecture on the Ajanta Caves illustrated with lantern slides. This was followed by speeches in Hindustani. In the course of his speech Sir Raza Ali declared that he deplored most that in India they had not adopted a language which could be common to all people. "I do not care whether you have Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Urdu, Hindustani, Tamil, or Hindi as your language", he declared, "all that I am anxious is that we must have in India any of our own languages as our mother tongue. Supporting Sir Raza Ali, Sir Firoze Khan Noon gave his experiences as Education Minister in the Punjab. He thought that it was difficult for young minds in India to pick up foreign language. He was convinced to an Indian child it was a mental strain to study English. He had no hesitation in suggesting that Hindustani should be made a compulsory language in all the Indian Universities.

RHYTHM IN INDIAN MUSIC

The two speakers were followed by Atya Begum Saheba, who declared that Indians had rhythmic value in their music which the European music had not got. Another great distinction between Indian and European music was that they had in Indian music something like 22 notes in some cases, 24 in another and 28 in the third. These notes were not available in European music. That was because, Atya Begum Saheba explained, "Indians and Orientals are inclined to be rather spiritual in their outlook. This has made the music of India full of harmony. Time has therefore come for every Indian to represent correctly the proper aspect of Indian music."

Another Indian function took place on Tuesday (December 1) afternoon at the Waldorf Hotel in Aldwych to meet Seth Motilal Sanghi of Jodhpur. It also became the occasion for the inauguration of yet another Indian Association under the guidance of Mr. R. S. Nehra, Solicitor, Mr. N. D. Tangri, formerly Trade Commissioner for Kenya Colony, Mr. Sayyid S. M. Tirmizee, a landlord and Mr. Behari-Lal Anantani, editor of the "Zanzibar Voice". The aims and objects of the new Association—Central Indian Colonial Association, are to represent the Colonial Indians' cause to the Colonial Office, India Office and to other proper authorities; to protect, strengthen and enhance the interests, political, social, commercial, and religious of Colonial Indians in all parts of the world; to provide a central platform and meeting place for Colonial Indians in London; to promote, encourage and strengthen amity between Colonial Indians and other races; and to assist in the achievement of fair and equal treatment to Indians in the Colonies by all constitutional means.

The new association is going to be a "sane" body because Mr. Nehra assured us that it will not do anything that may be termed unconstitutional. Nor will it indulge in any direct methods of political propaganda. At the same time no one will be enrolled as its member, who refuses to pledge "I do not believe in Communistic principles."

It therefore, did not surprise us that the new Association should receive the blessings of Sir James MacKenna, who has considerable administrative experience of Burma, and Mr. Eddy, ex-Justice of Madras, who is now appears in the Privy Council. Both the speakers applauded the formation of the Association and the latter warned Indians against obstructive tactics. In his opinion "India must accept the new Statute as it is now if she is to expect a better one". Mr. Eddy said when he was in India a few months ago, he gave a warning to the Indians through the microphone of the Bombay Broadcasting Station not to indulge in direct action, not to attempt obstruction but to work the new Government of India Act. Mr. Eddy hoped that the Central Indian Colonial Association will keep this as its guiding motto, as good will ought to be the basis of all progress and it would help to build up real partnership between the people of India and the people of Britain on terms of equality.

MAKING INDIA AIR-MINDED

Seth Motilal Sanghi, as he was introduced to over 150 guests, hails from Jodhpur, where he has considerable interest in the aeroplane field. Recently he flew from Jodhpur to London. Then took a ship to New York, where he did extensive travelling by day and night aeroplanes. He is a young man who wants to make India more air-minded. That is the mission which brought him to London and took him to New York, Chicago, Detroit and other parts of the United States. He is now returning to India with contracts for new type of aeroplanes secured in America, and from his conversations he gave me an impression that very soon he would be floating, with the assistance of some of the Bombay and Central India industrialists, a new company, to give additional push to the air services in India.

Incidentally, I asked Seth Sanghi what he thought of the American Presidential Election. He said he had no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt would be elected. "The amusing part of the election", Seth Sanghi added, "was the part played by the people. They had freely accepted to display on their jackets buttons of Mr. Landon, but when they went to the ballot box they voted for Mr. Roosevelt. Even those who led the campaign for Landon were surprised to learn that their own sons and daughters let them down. They did display Landon button on their jackets, but when I examined them, I noticed in every seven out of ten cases they were wearing a Roosevelt button on their vest."

Seth Sanghi leaves London for India. He flies from Paris by a French liner as he is anxious to study the route covered by the French Service to India. Another Indian to say good-bye to London is Mr. Mansukhlal Master, who leaves us to-morrow for Genoa to join "Conte Verde" on Friday. He reaches Bombay on the 16th.

At the Waldorf Hotel, Lord Sinha assured me that the recent press reports in London about his audience of the King are premature. "I do not know how these London pressmen know more about my activities than myself," was his observation when he told me that he was not at all in a position to state anything about His Majesty granting him an audience.

LABOUR M. P. VISITS INDIA

Mr. Leonard Matters, former Labour M. P. and a member of the India League delegation, which visited India three years ago, leaves London for India. He is going all the way by sea as he needs a quiet and restful sea voyage to improve his health.

Dr. Ambedkar has just arrived.

A. I. Christian Conference Presidentship

ALLAHABAD: Dec. 12.

Mr. N. K. Mukherji, President-elect, All-India Christian Conference has stated that he is unable to accept the presidentship as the dates fixed for the Conference do not suit him.—A. P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6)

the winds by those who call themselves as the followers of Jesus Christ and who claim the King as the head of their organisation.

Once again I shall not quote to you the "Daily Worker" or the leader of the Communist Party who are always suspected of being carried away by their inborn enthusiasm to run down the Church, to run down aristocracy and to denounce what is termed "respectability". I shall content myself with quoting Col. Wedgwood who has relied upon precedents in his support of the King. It will be remembered that Sir John Grey's widow with two sons and most unpleasant mother was married by Edward IV., six years her junior. He married her secretly, while his ministers were negotiating his marriage with a foreign princess. Later he announced the fact. Warwick and the Archbishop of York were exceedingly indignant, and in due course rebelled and died, but the common people and Parliament, for love or fear, sided with the King. Similarly to-day, the common people are on the side of the King and it is that which Mr. Baldwin does not like. He has to tell us that the Dominions have disapproved of the proposed union but he has invited a storm of protest against this statement inasmuch as he has not revealed what was the question put by him to the Dominions. Has he informed the Dominions that the King has suggested that though he would marry Mrs. Simpson he would not make her the Queen of England? Has he informed the Dominions that the King has requested to pass a legislation preventing his children from succeeding him to the Throne?

The Rub

The rub behind the whole thing is that the Church and the British aristocracy do not like King Edward because he is against Conventions, because he is against false sense of prestige, because he wants to move and act democratically. The West End smugs cannot forget that within a year of his reign the King has broken many traditions, which have been the bulwark of the upper classes. They cannot accept the solution proposed by the King to pass a special legislation, which will have the incidental advantage of being in accordance with morality, decency and commonsense, because they are afraid a King who dares to be so democratical may one day turn political scales in favour of the exploited people and as the "New Statesman and Nation" emphasises it has not been sufficiently made clear in the press that the present crisis is a tribute to the honesty and straightforwardness of the King's character. If he had been willing to conform to old and dishonourable precedents and had gone through the form of marriage with some royal personage whom he did not love, this farcical ceremony would have been accepted by the Cabinet and solemnised by the Church. But the greatest asset of Edward VIII is his dislike of shams.

That the "New Statesman and Nation" has represented the feeling of the ordinary man towards the King is evident from the spontaneous demonstrations that have been taking place outside Buckingham Palace. As soon as Mr. Baldwin banged the door against any compromise and virtually imposed two harsh terms on the King—1 Abdication. 2 Renunciation of Mrs. Simpson—large crowds shouted in the streets of London, raising cries "We Want King to Marry Mrs. Simpson." "We Want Edward." This morning, the "News Chronicle" has expressed similar feeling along with others. However, the trend of events this morning is that Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in spite of the support of Mr. Attlee and Sir Archibald Sinclair, is not going to have his way without persistent opposition. Since his statement, several members of Parliament have sent a telegram to the King in support of him. Since yesterday, there is a growing feeling that the issue does not lie merely between the King and his Ministers but definitely between the King and the people. It is pointed out that true democracy lies that way and we should not be surprised, after reading the mind of the people, as visualised in the responsible newspapers, the King will refuse to accept the advice of his precious Ministers leaving no other alternative to the Prime Minister than to go to the country. If such a step taken the verdict is foregone. The King will win. If the King forces the issue, people believe that Attlee and his colleagues will recant because they know that the mass of people believe that democracy will strengthen by the democratic step of their King.

BARODA JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION

Dewan To Deliver Inaugural Address

BARODA, December 13.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari has consented to deliver the inaugural address of the Baroda Journalists' Association. The function takes place on January 5.

It may be stated here that Mr. Bhikalal Kapasi, a local journalist was mainly responsible for propagating the necessity of such an organisation for expounding and maintaining the cause of journalism.—United Press.

ROLE OF FILMS IN RURAL UPLIFT

Raja Of Aundh Says They Are A Sure Medium Of Education

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

"Use of Film in Rural Uplift" was the theme of an interesting lecture delivered by the Raja Saheb of Aundh on Friday evening at Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India. Prof. G. R. Paranjpe of the Royal Institute of Science presided.

Discussing the importance of rural uplift in the general reconstruction of this country the Rajah Saheb explained some of the innovations that could be profitably introduced in the Indian village particularly in methods of agricultural farming, dairy and poultry farming. In this connection, he drew the attention of the audience to the methods pursued in Denmark, Scotland and Germany at the instance of the respective Governments and wondered why they should not be made object lessons by our people, whose main occupation is agriculture itself.

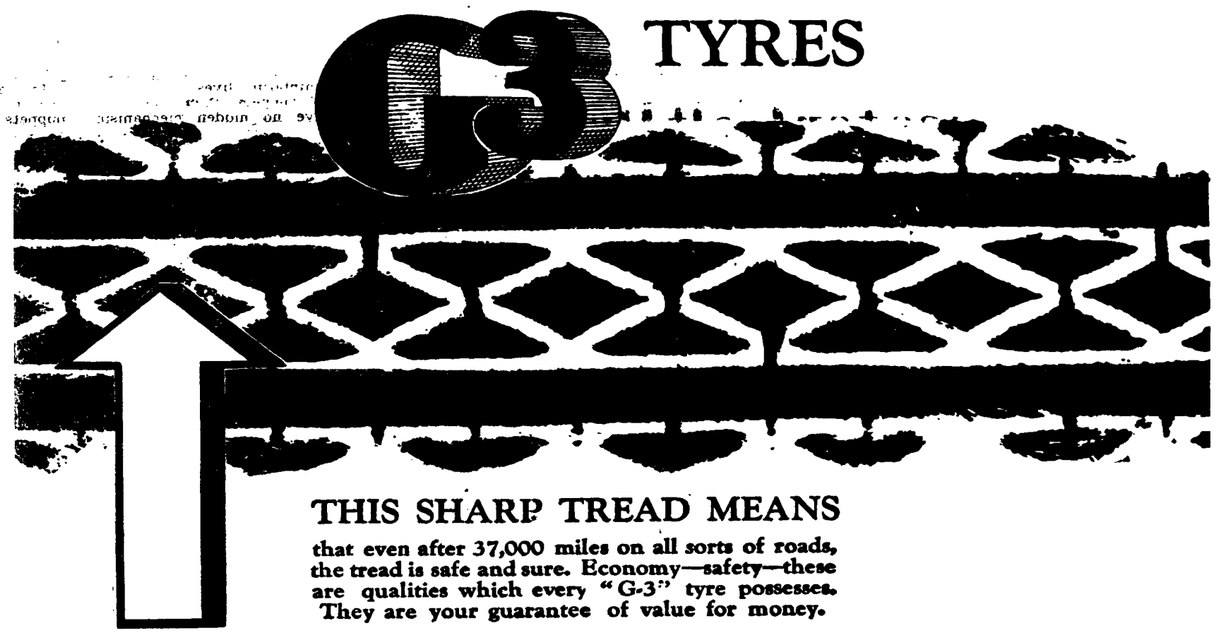
A MEDIUM OF EDUCATION.

Towards this end, the Raja Saheb thought the villagers should be educated in the latest methods of agriculture, rearing of cattle, etc. and opined that there was no surer medium of approach than the film.

As far as his State was considered, the speaker said, he had made a beginning in this direction and hoped that such an activity would be taken up on an All-India scale.

The Raja Saheb also showed some of the educational films taken by him during his recent European tour, mostly depicting rural life, agriculture and farming in some of the countries he visited.—United Press.

BABY CAR DOES GIANT MILEAGE ON G3 TYRES



THIS SHARP TREAD MEANS
that even after 37,000 miles on all sorts of roads, the tread is safe and sure. Economy—safety—these are qualities which every "G-3" tyre possesses. They are your guarantee of value for money.

Read this letter

The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co.,
The Mall, Lahore.

30, Empress Road, Lahore,
July 20, 1936.

Dear Sirs,

I take pleasure to inform you that I fitted a set of your tyres size 3.50—19 on my Baby Austin Car more than two and half years back and although they have by now covered about 37,000 miles on pacca as well as on katcha roads, the tyres yet are very good and I feel confident that they will give me very good mileage even now. The original equipment lasted with me for about a year only and from my past experience, after having tried some other makes of tyres, I can safely say that Goodyear Tyres are the best.

Tika Jagtar Singh,
Landlord,
Provincial Darbar.

For more Safety mileage-fit
GOODYEAR

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, December 12.

P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Narkunda of 8909 Reg. tons, Capt. E. F. Hannan, arrived from Kobe via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore; Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Hokushin Maru of 3540 Reg. tons, Capt. W. Mishikawa, arrived from Karachi with cargo of cotton, and scrap iron.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Barala of 1885 Reg. tons, Capt. W. J. Clarke, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Koweit, Bushire, Lingeh, Henjam, Bundar Abbas, Jask, Muscat, Karachi, Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Vasna of 2020 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Rowe, arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Abadan, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Warina of 1874 Reg. tons, Capt. N. W. Wes, arrived from Rangoon via Galle, Colombo, Trivandrum, Alleppey and Cochin in ballast.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Karanja of 4646, Reg. tons, Capt. J. D. Eadie, arrived from Durban via L'Marquis, Beira, Daresalaam, Mombassa, Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Nagpore of 3226 Reg. tons, Capt. A. E. Salway, arrived from Karachi via Navlakhi, Kundla and Bhavnagar with cargo of cotton.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, December 12.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Gharinda of 3212 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Drummond, sailed for Rangoon via Beypore, Cochin, Trincomali with local and same bottom cargo.

P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Naldera of 8909 Reg. tons, Capt. E. F. Hannan, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Oil Seed Trading Coy.'s s.s. Leith Hill of 2626 Reg. tons, Capt. O. T Hansen sailed for London and Hull via Port Said with local cargo.

Graham's Trading Coy.'s s.s. Newton Pine of 2548 Reg. tons, Capt. C. N. Woolner, sailed for Karachi in water ballast.

N. Y. Kaisha's s.s. Ginyo Maru of 6128 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Itani, sailed for Kobe via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong with passengers and local cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Gazana of 3191 Reg. tons, Capt. S. G. King-Come, sailed for Calcutta via Mangalore, Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

James Finlay and Coy.'s s.s. City of Leicester of 1994 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Stone, sailed for Karachi, Bedi Bunder, Calicut and Cochin with local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bro.'s s.s. Silverceder of 2637 Reg. tons, Capt. A. C. Cooper, sailed for New York via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalapadma of 2326 Reg. tons, Capt. L. J. Evans, sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Storviken of 2936 Reg. tons, Capt. O. Uphold, sailed for Karachi in ballast.

Lewis Dreyfus and Coy.'s s.s. Verbonia of 4190 Reg. tons, Capt. L. Givseppe, sailed for Port Said (for orders) with local and same bottom cargo.

ALEXENDRA DOCK

Bombay, December 12.

1 City of Leicester, 1994, Karachi, 13-12, J. Finlay and Co.
2 City of Corinth, 3424, Karachi. 15-12. K. Nixon and Co.
3 Kelet, 2722 tons, Port Said (for orders), 15-12, Ralli Bros.
4 Ginyo Maru, 6128, Kobe. 12-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
5 Verbania, 4305, Fort Said, for orders, 13-12, L. Dreyfus and Co.
6 Koshin Maru, 4432, Karachi, 14-12, O. S. Kaisha.
8 Warina, 1874, N. F., N. F., M. M. and Co.
9 Silvercedar 2637, New York, Co.
13-12, Volkart Bros.
11 Hokushin Maru, 3541, Singapore, 16-12, O. S. Kaisha.
12 Slysia 4211, Karachi, 15-12, Grahams T. Co.
15 Fotini Carras, 2700, Antwerp, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
16 Nagpore, 3226, Kobe, N. F., M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Storviken 2936, Karachi, 13-12, Scindia S N Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

B Jalapadma, 2326, 12-12, Scindia S. N. Co.
L'E Gambada, 3252, N. F., 15-12, M. M. and Co.
G Cambay Star 320, M. Coast, N F S Hassum.
K Offside, Jehangir, 2157, Rangoon, N. F. T. Morrison and Co.
L Akbar 2479, N F, N F, T. Morrison and Co.
M Rahmani 3291 N F, N F, T M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Corfu 7-1 P & O S N Co.
Dalgoma 22-12, M M & Co.
Moldavia 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 24-12, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-12 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind 17-12, P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Ronald 21-12 James Finlay and Co.
City of Perth 17-12, Killick Nixon and Co.
City of Corinth 11-12, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM GERMANY
Barenfels, 22-12, Lionel Edward.
Aagtekerk 17-12 Lionel Edward.
Lauterfels 21-12 Lionel Edward.
Trautenfels 25-12 Lionel Edward.

FROM OSLO
Simia 9-1, Lionel Edward.

FROM SYDNEY
Quiola 18-12 M M and Co.
Strathnaver 19-12 P & O S N Co.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN
Burdwan 26-12, M M and Co.
Tokiwa Maru, 16-12, N Y Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 6-12, P & O S N Co.
Naples Maru 18-12 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 24-12 O S Kaisha.
Buyo Maru 21-12 O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 26-12 N Y Kaisha.

FROM CALCUTTA.
Gamaria 15-12 M M and Co.

FROM GENOA.
Conte Verde 16-12 Lloyd Triestino.

FROM RANGOON
Gurna 1912 M M and Co.

FROM JEDDAH.
Islami 21-12, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM BASRA
Barala 17-12 M M and Co.
Varsova 19-12 M M and Co.

FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes 10-12 F F Campbell and Co.
Cederbank 7-1 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland 16-12, F F Campbell and Co.
New Orleans 21-12 Lionel Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG
Japan 21-12, Lionel Edward.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Strathnaver 19-12 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-12 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 22-12 M M and Co.
Strathaird 2-1 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 9-1 P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 18-1 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LOS ANGELES.
Salawati 28-12 Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia 5-1, Grahams Trading Co.
City of Hongkong 25-1, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Cedarbank 9-1 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland 18-12 F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Hayes 11-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Wilson 25-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN
Conte Verde 16-12, Lloyd Triestino.
Victoria 14-1 Lloyd Triestino.
Hokushin Maru 14-12 O S Kaisha.
Koshin Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Naples Maru 31-12 O S Kaisha.

FOR JEDDAH
Rehmani 28-12 Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR BASRA
Baroda 16-12 M M and Co.
Vasna 17-12 M M and Co.
Barenfels 25-12 Lionel Edward.
Tokiwa Maru 19-12 N Y Kaisha.

FOR KARACHI.
Karanja 23-12 M M and Co.
Takliwa 6-1, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON
Jehangir 21-12, Turner Morrison and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S.	Silvercedar	9-12-36
„	Storviken	10-12-36
„	Gambada	10-12-36
„	Dayavati	10-12-36
„	Badravati	10-12-36
S.S.	City of Leicester	10-12-36
S.S.	Elysia	10-12-36
S.S.	Vita (boats)	11-12-36
S.S.	Sophiamarie	11-12-36
S.S.	Netravati	11-12-36
S.S.	Jalapadma	11-12-36

EXPORTS

Bombay, December 12.

S.S. Ginyo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton N. Fatehally and Co.; 200 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 500 bales cotton B. Gangadhar; 200 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co.

S.S. Elysia for Manchester:—78 drums castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.

For Liverpool:—68 bales skins D. Abraham and Sons; 13 bales wool raw M. Motilal and Co.; 2940 bales oil cake L. Dreyfus and Co.; 40 bales wool raw B. Harbhanam.

S.S. City of Corinth:—1332 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd.; 85 bales cotton D. Mawji and Co.

For Manchester:—40 bags gum T. Laxmandas and Co.; 100 drums castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.; 80 bales cotton fly K. J. Vyas; 143 bales cotton waste G. M. Vyas and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste G. D. Vora and Co.

For Liverpool:—700 bales groundnut V. Shimji; 1140 bales groundnut V. Shimji; 1140 bags groundnut oil cake J. L. Khandwalla and Co.; 150 bales wool Ralli Bros.; 150 bales hemp M. Nissim; 25 bales cotton twist waste K. J. Vyas; 252 bags mowrah meal Bombay Export, Import Co; 36 bales goat haid D Abraham and Sons; 250 bags mowrah meal T. L. Khandwalla.

S.S. Varena for Melbourne:—11728 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

For Sydney:—35183 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Fisteriecareas for Antwerp, Rotterdam:—1000 packets groundnut oil cake A. Comerbhoy.

For Ghent:—50 bales cotton fly V. F. Maskai.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton A. Clayton and Co.; 670 bags groundnut oil cake Mantri and Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton A. Clayton and Co.

S.S. Nagpore for Kobe:—125 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton B. Gangadhar.

For Nagasaki:—400 bales cotton S. R. Tulsham and Co.

For Kobe Dalla:—265 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—270 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Hakushan Maru for Kobe Dalla:—175 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton S. Karamshi and Co.; 300 bales cotton Kotak and Co.; 500 bales cotton A. Khimji and Co.; 200 bales cotton S. R. Tulsham and Co.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton S. Karamshi and Co.

S.S. Verbama for Port Said for order:—1180 bags linseed L. Dreyfus and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, December 12.

S.S. Shunko Maru, agents O. S. Kaisha, from Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,, Snimidz, Nagaya and Moji:—180 cases silk yarn; 162 cases silk remnants; 283 cases artificial silk yarn; 51 cases silk p. goods; 10 cases menthol crystals; 440 cases cotton yarn; 120 cases earthen tiles; 15 drums dyestuff; 50 cases gramophone; 64 cases lion dentifrice; 30 cases iron bars; 2250 bags sulphade of ammonia; 249 cases green tea; 25 cases wax; 10 cases electric goods; 284 bags stone powder; 30 cases enamelled ware; 45 pieces motor car tyres; 136 kegs paint; 20 cases buttons; 1000 bundles steel flat bars; 23 bales cotton fents; 55 cases clocks; 27 cases glass tubes; 223 cases cotton piece goods; 60 cases cycle parts; 80 cases iron rivets; 15 cases wire netting; 800 bags red lead; 26 cases motor car tyres; 159 cases rayon yarn; 15 cases motor carpets; 125 cases all other manufactured goods; 258 cases glass bottles; 148 cases brass circles; 49 cases cotton jean; 80 rolls iron wire; 404 bundles iron sheet; 189 bales cotton remnants; 30 drums aniline dyes; 226 cases glass bangles; 22 cases cotton blankets; 105 cases mosquito coils, 30 cases varnish; 740 bundles m.s. hoops; 806 cases p ware; 34 cases blankets.

From Hongkong:—267 cases preserves; 12 cases silk piece goods.

From Shanghai:—150 bales cotton yarn; 112 boxes tea.

From Penang:—123 bales p'nuts; 209 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—66 bundles mattress fibres; 27 drums cocoanut oil; 25 bundles gunnies; 3000 bags copra.

From Singapore:—295 pcs. poona planks; 50 bags arecanuts; 35 bundles pine apples; 1736 bags sago flour; 229 bundles rattons; 574 bags b'nuts; 50 bundles preserved pine apples; 13 bundles gum.

From Bangkok:—174 pcs. tek squares.

CAWNPORE SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Cawnpore, Dec. 7.

	Rs	a.	p.
Ryam	7	5	0
Champaran	7	5	0
Samastipur	7	0	0
Lohat Siding	7	8	6
Motibari	6	14	0
Chanpatiya	7	0	0
Narkatiya	6	14	0
Marhowrah	7	14	6
Pachrukhi	7	1	0
Pertabpur	7	2	0
New Savan	6	14	0
Gaurcepur	7	2	0
Sarayan	6	8	0
Sasamosa	6	12	0
Ghughly	6	12	0
Pharenda	6	12	0
Basti	7	2	0
Luxmiganj	7	4	0
Padrauna	6	12	0
Pipraich	6	12	0
Siswa Bazar	6	12	0
Nawabganj	7	0	0
Sidholia	6	12	0
Majholia	6	13	0
Bhavnan	6	14	0
Burwal	6	13	0
Jarwal Road	6	12	0
Balrampur	7	3	0
Khadda	6	12	0
Barhani	6	14	0
Sakhari	7	8	0
Semapur	7	11	0
Harinagar	7	1	0
Motipore	7	10	0
Khatkuiyan Special	6	4	0
Hathua	6	15	0
Baitalpur	6	12	0

steady. Notwithstanding "bulls"

Buxar	7	4	0
Seohara	7	0	0
Behta	7	2	0
Dehri	7	3	0
Simbhaoli	6	10	0
Sahaganj	6	14	0
Rampur	8	0	0
Rosa	7	1	0
Gola	7	0	0
Hargaon	6	13	0
Baheri	7	12	0
Naoly	7	4	0
Hasanpore	6	14	0

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Our Sugar Market continued to rule dull with a decline of about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. in Java Ready Sugar prices on account of very poor demand due to sharp decline of about 4 to 6 annas per cwt. in best Indian Sugars similar to Java Sugar. Java Forward Prices however fluctuated within very narrow limits of about an anna per cwt. Ordinary first crystal Indian Sugar prices declined by about 2 to 4 annas per cwt. This sharp decline in Ready was mainly due to continued heavy arrivals and pressure of Sales. The report from Cawnpore was also unsatisfactory. Java Market was reported steady. It was understood that latest 'Niwas' limit for Superior was F. 4,30 for W. C. India.

Imports of Sugar in British India during January to October 1936 were estimated at 34,000 tons (22000 Java and 12000 others) as against 1,65,000 and 1,88,000 tons during the same period of 1935 and 1934 respectively.

Receipts of Indian Sugar in Bombay during the month of November, 1936 estimated at about 1,18,305 bags, as against 1278 and 646 bags during the same month of 1934 and 1935 respectively. Total Receipts from January to November 1936 estimated at about 8,74,088 bags, as against 2,55,823 and 2,33,792 bags during the same period of 1934 and 1935 respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week estimated at 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 90,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:+
Ready Rs. 12/14
Shipment Dec. Rs. 3/12 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 3/10/9 F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 3/11/9 F.B.H.
Britania:—
Ready Rs. 15/2
Indian Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 10/14 to 12/9
Sarya Rs. 12
Harinagar Rs. 11/13
Pachrukh Rs. 11/12
Narkatiaganj Rs. 11/5
Manjolia Rs. 11/10
Camparan Rs. 11/12
Captainganj No. 7 Rs. 12/8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 12

Wheat	6,532	cwts.
Linseed	407	cwts.
Gingellyseed	3,995	cwts.
Poppyseed	272	cwts.
Groundnuts	20,467	cwts.
Castorseed	1,218	cwts.
Rice	20,138	cwts.
Myrabollams	3,518	cwts.
Cottonseed	17,276	cwts.
Mowraseed	117	cwts.
Gram	259	cwts.
Joowar	130	cwts.
Bajree	1,579	cwts.
Indian sugar	8,386	cwts.
Coal	760	tons.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 11

Call Loan London	1	1/2
3 per cent	86	1/4
3 1/2 per cent	98	1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	105	3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	109	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118	1/2
5 per cent 1948/47	113	
3 per cent 1949/52	101	1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84	1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106	7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106	

A.-I. EXCLUDED AREAS CONFERENCE

Third Session Will Be Held At Faizpur

KOVVUR, Dec. 13.

The third All-India Excluded Areas Conference will be held at Faizpur in the Subjects Committee pandal under the presidentship of Sjt. Kuladhar Chaliha, M.L.A., on December 28.

The Conference will be opened by Pandit Nilakantha Das, M.L.A. and the Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mr. N. V. Gadgil.—United Press.

FALL IN MEMBERSHIP OF B. P. CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Annual Report For Year Ending June, 1936

The eighteenth annual report of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, of the working of the Institute for the year ending 30th June, 1936, shows a membership of 5,280, of which 4,490 were Societies and 790 individuals, which is a decrease of 778 and 99 respectively compared with the figures of the previous year.. Of the individual members on the roll, 4 were patrons 10 life members, 25 associates and the rest ordinary. The Provincial Co-operative Council held two meetings, one on 7th December, 1935, at which a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. G. K. Devdhar was passed, while the second was held on 9th August 1936, at which Rule 48 under the Societies Rules 1927 was discussed and the Committee submitted a representation to the Government. Discussion on the revision of the Constitution was carried a stage further during the year.

The Executive Committee met six times, at one of which the question of erecting a suitable memorial to Mr. G. K. Devdhar was gone into and an appeal was circulated for funds.

The financial situation regarding the building distinctly deteriorated due to the Hindustan Newspapers Ltd., who occupied two floors having vacated on 31st March, 1936, and for other reasons.

The Law Committee resigned during the year under report, but no new Committee has been appointed.

The Government gave a supplementary grant of Rs. 7,000, thus making a total of Rs. 25,000, the additional grant of Rs. 5,000 asked for last year was, however, not granted. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, soon after his election as President, put himself in touch with the working of the Institute, visited West Khandesh and participated in various other activities. Special propaganda was carried on during the year under report in various districts. A Co-operative Ginning and Rice Milling Factory, which now has a working capital of Rs. 50,000 was started at Degam in Surat District. Lectures on Land Mortgage Banks were also delivered in Surat District. Secretaries' Training classes were held in places like Nasik District and West Khandesh branches.

Sanction was accorded to Rs. 61,025 donated by 537 societies as against Rs. 50,213 donated by 516 societies last year. Rs. 30 were contributed to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs. 1,116 to the Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds, Rs. 127 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, Rs. 200 to King George Memorial Fund and Rs. 186 for Harijan Relief. The All-India Co-operators' Day was celebrated throughout the Presidency on the first Saturday in November, 1935.

CHOLERA HAVOC IN PRESIDENCY

1131 Attacks And 589 Deaths In Last Week

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency, for the week ended December 5th were as under:—

CHOLERA:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 1,131 attacks and 589 deaths against 1,082 attacks and 498 deaths in the previous week. Poona District reported 509 attacks and 246 deaths against 535-258 in the previous week.

Cholera during the week showed a still further increase over the figures of the previous week. The conditions in Poona district are almost stationary—Junnar and Khed talukas continuing to be the worst affected area; it is also prevalent to some extent in Sirur and Ambegaon Petas.

PLAGUE:—Fifteen cases and 5 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 5-4 in the previous week. Satara district had 9 attacks and 3 deaths against nil, Belgaum 4-1 against 1-2 and Dharwar 2-1 against 4-2.

SMALL-POX:—Small-pox figures for the week are:—Ratnagiri district 11 attacks and 2 deaths; Sholapur 10-0; Kanara 8-2; Ahmednagar 5-0; Kolaba 5-0; Kaira 4-1; Poona 4-0; Satara 1-1; East Khandesh 1-0 and Bombay City 1-0. Total 53 attacks and 6 deaths against 42-9 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Four attacks and 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 7 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported one attack and 2 deaths and Bombay City 3-1.

Touring medical officers on anti-malaria duty appointed in different districts visited 191 villages and treated 5,669 persons. Of these, 4,176 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 6,405, of these 2,055 were found with enlarged spleen.

Allahabad Ex-Judge Dead

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

Information has been received here that Mr. B. J. Dalal, ex-Judge of the Allahabad High Court and Prime Minister of the Kashmere State and Jammu, died to-day at Jammu.—United Press.

Retrenchment Through Indianisation

(Continued from Page 11.)

both unrelated to the general economic conditions of the country and unjustified by the actual necessities of the case. We have already alluded to the necessity for retrenchment in capital expenditure, and we strongly emphasise the necessity of retrenchment with regard to salaries and other recurring expenditure of the Railways. In this connection, the Committee of the Chamber would like to suggest strongly that Indianisation if carried out in the right and proper spirit, would automatically bring about a great retrenchment. The Committee recognise that fresh scales have been fixed for new entrants, but they suggest that the Railway Enquiry Committee should see if there cannot be a further revision with regard to these new scales. They will also suggest that the retirement period should always be insisted upon by the Railways authorities.

WORKING EXPENSES

There is also great room for drastic retrenchment in the working expenses of the Railways. His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the recent Indian Railways Conference in Delhi observed that there was in evidence a reduction of 10 per cent. in the working expenses of Railways between 1929 and 1932. The Committee may be allowed to point out that this percentage is not at all adequate to the real needs of the situation. The Inchcape Committee pointed out in their report that the increase in the working expenses of Railways from 1913 to 1923 was 131 per cent. Since then the Railways have set about reducing their working expenses, but such a reduction should be much more stringent. The Hon'ble Member for Commerce in his speech in introducing the Railway Budget for 1936-37 observed that the continuous pressure on Job analysis and examination of all items of expenditure however small, with the object of relentlessly eradicating waste and extravagance, might result in some further savings in expenditure. Waste and leakage in public departments constitute a heavy drain on the resources of the country. The Railways are notorious for the venality of their staff and the consequent loss of revenue. The Committee of this Chamber, therefore, cordially endorse the recommendation of the Commerce Member and hope that retrenchment in working expenses will be relentlessly carried out. The whole tenor of the recommendations of the Pope Committee was that maximum efficiency and economy on the Indian Railways can be secured only by constant organised research and investigation into every man, hour and every item of material used, and that no saving was too small to be ignored.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATION.

Railway economy is suffering to a very large extent from different railways working as independent units and the absence of proper co-ordination and grouping between different railways. It has been a grievance long since that wagons of different railways are not utilised to their fullest extent and as a result of the absence of co-ordination wagons are returned as empties from one section of the country to another. If there had been proper co-ordination, those wagons would have been utilised in the carriage and transportation of goods. It would, therefore, be worth while for the Railway Enquiry Committee to find out as to what is the mileage run by wagons in different railways and what would be gained by the co-ordination of railways to a larger extent than what they have been doing with regard to pooling of wagons. This is only one question out of so many which justify or which makes it extremely and vitally essential why the different railways should be grouped or amalgamated. Besides the question of wagons, there is the question of stores, workshops, administration, etc.

It may be mentioned that the Chief Commissioner of Railways, in one of his interviews with the Committee of this Chamber, recognised that this co-ordination and amalgamation was one of the pivotal questions with regard to Railway finance. Even if such amalgamation or grouping of railways be not immediately practicable, there is no reason why efforts should not be made to group or centralisation all the railway workshops, as a first step. There is bound to be considerable saving in expenditure if all the railway workshops are thus centralised.

STORES PURCHASE.

Indian Railways have been lately purchasing stores worth about Rs. 14 crores, the bulk of which is made through the Railway Stores Department, instead of through the Indian Stores Department. The Indian Stores Department of the Government of India, it may be mentioned, affords a very useful machinery for effecting purchases in the most competitive markets and in a most economic way for the railway stores. The Committee of the Chamber beg to suggest that the Railway Enquiry Committee should definitely recommend that the Indian Railways should effect all their purchases through the Indian Stores Department. The Committee are sure that if this is done, the economies thus effected will not be inconsiderable to the Railways. The Committee of the Chamber are informed that the balance of stores with the different Railways in this country is about Rs. 10 crores. This is perhaps too large a figure, and the Committee would suggest that all the different railways in India should be asked to reduce this balance of their stores as much as possible.

WANTED CLOSE SCRUTINY

With the gradual development of industries in India, it should now be found possible to obtain a fair proportion of the railway stores in India. Information is not readily available as to the policy so far pursued by the railway department. This Chamber would like the Committee to enquire into the actual position at present and to recommend that stores obtainable in India should not be stocked to last more than two months, whilst those imported from abroad may be held to cover six months' requirements. In all big industrial establishments stores constitute a fruitful source of wastage, if not also pilferage. We have no information about the practice adopted in railways in regard to issue of stores to various departments and would suggest, therefore, a close scrutiny with a view to institute the latest known methods of checking wastage.

RADICAL CHANGES CALLED FOR

In conclusion this Chamber would like to urge before the Committee their firm conviction based on long experience and observation of the working of the Railways in India that a pre-requisite to the rehabilitation of railway finances is a radical change in the policy of the department towards recognition of the true position occupied by railways in the economic and social life of India. There is perhaps no other Government Department in a country of such vast distance like India which has within its scope possibilities of rendering service which far transcends in its ultimate reaction on our economic life the mere facilities for transport of goods and passengers. Railways in modern civilised conditions are literally the feeders of our economic life and if this function is to be truly and successfully fulfilled the administration of railways must carry with it the goodwill not of sections but of the whole population who constitute their clientele. And this Chamber is convinced that unless Indians, and particularly Indian businessmen are actually associated with the management of railways and supply the much-needed business outlook in running an essentially commercial service, the chances of an early return of railway finances to a paying basis must recede further and further in the background.

RURAL UPLIFT DRIVE IN BARODA

BARODA, Dec. 13.

The Baroda Economics Association has decided to launch a programme of rural reconstruction.

A series of lectures on different aspects of rural uplift have been arranged as a preliminary step to the proposed scheme.

The association will edit a by-annual under the direction of Dr. C. A. Mehta and Mr. Bhikalal B. Kapasi.

It is understood that the seceders of the "Saurastra group" will start a weekly paper named "Nava Saurastra" from Ahmedabad with a view to expound the cause of the subjects of Indian states.—United Press.

Long Liquidation In Cotton

Technical Reaction After Recent Rise

SPOT LESS ACTIVE BUT TEXTILES STEADY

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

As anticipated, the New York cotton futures market ruled easy on Friday on long liquidation as a result of recent rise in prices.

There was strong resistance at the basis of 12¼ cent for May.

Expectations of heavy tenders against N. Y. January contract is having effect.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market opened barely steady with realising.

There was long liquidation and hedge selling which was absorbed by trade buying.

The market encountered strong resistance at the basis of 12.25c per lb.

The recent heavy buying is thought to have weakened the technical situation of the market. Spot cotton was less active but firm while cotton textiles were kept steady with a moderate turnover. The week's sales are estimated probably below the present production.

Later on there was increased long liquidation with indifferent demand prices registered a moderate decline.

It is feared that there would be heavy tenders in the New York cotton market against January delivery.

The market opened at a decline of 3 points with March 12.35 but recovered the opening decline and March was quoted at 12.38 which was the highest level for the day.

Later on there was increased selling pressure and long liquidation together with southern hedge selling which resulted in a decline of 13 points from the highest level and March was quoted 12.35 which was the lowest level for the day, reached towards the close. Thus the session closed at a net decline of 13 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed 11 ponts lower at 12.87c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 14 points at 12.72 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with March 6.71. There was speculative buying and short covering which met with profit-taking and Bombay selling.

Later on there was hedge-selling, profit-taking and straddle selling which were absorbed by trade calling and the market closed at a decline of one point to a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.93d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed with prices unchanged. At the close January, March and May options were quoted 5.59.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Sakels futures closed unchanged to one point down with spot cotton 3 points up at 10.73. Uppers futures were steady and gained one to two points while spot cotton prices were 2 points up at 7.56d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market was steady with a moderate enquiry for Ashmouni futures which closed 9 to 7 points. Sakels futures were irregular and prices were 2 points down to 6 points higher.

PRIVAT CABLES.

N. Y. March highest 12.38 (10-35 a.m.) lowest 12.25+13 (2-48 p.m.).

Liverpool March highest 6.72+ 03 lowest 6.67—01.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Nears Liverpool failed to appreciate as in New York owing to fear of heavy tenders January

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Market active, prices disposed to realise. Lancashire yarn demand improving and prices dearer.

Liverpool Market quiet and steady. Declined on long liquidation and hedge selling against outsiders. Bullish.

New York. Market eased on profit taking

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

Technical reaction. Situation in Europe causing uneasiness. Less demand. Decline may go somewhat further. If so prefer buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents.

New York (Dec. 11): Increased hedging outsiders chiefly East Indian.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 12.	
January	12.45
March	12.38
May	12.22
July	12.06
October	11.63
Middling Spot	12.98

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 12.	
December	12.67
January	12.39
March	12.35
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 12.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.	
December	6.67
January	6.70
February	6.70
March	6.70
April	6.69
May	6.68
June	6.65
July	6.63
August	6.50
September	6.44
October	6.39
November	6.36
December	6.36
Middling Spot	6.92
10-12 a.m. Quotations:—	
January	6.67
March	6.67

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.	
F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
October	11.51
November	
January	10.04
March	10.10
May	10.15
July	10.16
September	10.16
F.G.F. Spot.	10.70

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.	
BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.54
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.69
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.84
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.58
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.73
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.83
BENGAL:	
Good	4.37
Fully Good	4.47
Fine	4.59

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 12.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 9-1|8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 12.

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt., Dec. sellers 26|6.

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 26|9.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Dec. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality) 8-1|2.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY: Dec. 12.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 3d. to £7-1-9½d. and London/Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105-15. Dollar Sterling cross rate was placed at 4.90-11/32 London silver prices are unchanged with little Indian buying and small sales. Business was restricted and the market was steady. Later on the market was very quiet with turnover negligible but no sign of weakness.

New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 45-1/4 cents while Montreal silver prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a rise of 5 to 15 points.

In the local market business continues restricted and prices are moving within a narrow range. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1.2-9/16. With a marked absence of any important business the local market was dull and both gold and silver prices were quiet with a limited offtake.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ready	35-1-0	52-6-0
Magsar delivery	35-1-6	52-6-6
Magsar Teji Mandi	0-3-0	1-0-0
Posh delivery	35-11-3	52-8-0
Posh Teji Mandi	0-6-6	1-14-0

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Dec 11

Broach A/M 1937 opening 223 3/4; highest 224 1/4; lowest 223; closing 223

Oomra D/J opening 204 1/2; highest 205; lowest 203; closing 203

Oomra March opening 203 1/2; highest 203 1/2; lowest 202 1/4; closing 202 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 165; highest 165 1/4; lowest 164 3/4; closing 164 3/4

Bengal March opening 165; highest 165; lowest 164 1/4; closing 164 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-12-36) Rs. 3

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 14 1/4

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec 12

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44 15 0
Standard copper 3 months	£45 0 0
Electrolytic copper	£49 10 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	10.50 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	10.55 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 35 12 0
Copper sheets	Rs 45 12 0
Tone: Firm	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 1-1|16 per cent. to 1-1|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 7|8 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 12.

T.T. London on:	
New York (closing rate)	4.90-3|16
Paris	105.16
Berlin	12.18
Madrid, nominal	61.50
Amsterdam	9.00-1|2
Brussels	29.00
Milan	93.18
Berne	21.22-3|4
Prague	138.75

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Dec. 12.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., Dec. sellers £11-13-9.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., Dec.-Jan. sellers £14-1-3.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., Dec.-Jan. sellers £14-11-3.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f., Dec.-Jan. sellers £13-10-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., Dec.-Jan. sellers £14-11-3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Jan.-Feb. sellers 38.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Jan.-Feb. sellers 38|1-1|2.

Wheat, South Australian, Dec. sellers 45.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 12.

Spot	21-3|16
Forward	21-3|16

LONDON GOLD.

London Dec. 12.

Gold bars fine per ounce £7-1-10.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec 11

March	2.83+1
May	2.85+1
July	2.87 unchanged
September	2.88 unchanged

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec 11

December	100 1/2d.
March	101 1/2d.
May	100 3/8d.
July	99 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec 11

December	dol. 1.27 1/2
May	dol. 1.23 3/8
July	dol. 1.03 3/8

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY: Dec. 12.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 222-8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 223-6 on buying by Bazaar operators. It appears that there is now a decided change in the general sentiment in the local market but it appears that the American Government will be tempted to unload some loan cotton around 13 cents. Moreover our crop is still to come. Thus we do not think it advisable to follow the rise too much and prefer to unload on strong markets.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points, but it opened at a loss of one point. The local market was steady with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 223. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs. As.
Broach A/M.	223 8
Oomra D/J.	203 12
Comra March	202 12
Bengal D/J.	165 0
Bengal March	163 12

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Bengal Superfine	176/79
Bengal Fine	171/73
C.P. 1	220/22
C.P. 2	212/13
Arvi	212/13
Ellichpur	210/12
Berar	207/09
Khamgaon	209,10
Mulkapur	206/07
Khandesh	204,06
Jalna/Sailu	204,06
Burwah Sanavad 1935-36 crop.	209/10
Broach	218/23
Dholleras	208/13
Punjab/American	208/13
Sind, N.T.	233/38
Punjab 289F.	245/50
Cambodia	258/63
Compta	213/23
Westerns	208/13
Miraj	208/13
Jagadia Ankleshwar	243/45
Surat	253/55
Navsari	261/63

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec. 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,700	22,793
Central India	1,495	30,060
Barsi and Nagar	1,762	24,561
Hyderabad-Gaorani	640	6,649
Berar	4,581	107,214
Central Provinces	580	22,310
Total Oomras	10,708	213,581
Dholera	14	2,822
N.-W. Provinces	185	2,638
Rajputana	517	5,522
Sind-Punjab	2,384	73,039
Broached	...	2,313
Comptas and Dharwar	19	6,704
Westerns, Northerns	61	9,930
Cocconada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,067
Persian	...	8
American	...	2,767
Egyptian and African	756	69,965
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	14,654	391,271

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,786	73,755
Japan and China	8,500	224,603
Coast Ports	...	5,236
Up-country by Rail	...	44,581
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	55,989
Total	12,286	403,114

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Dec. 12.

The following were the average quotations in Indore markets in the various sections for the week ended December 12:—

SHARE MARKET.

Indore Malwa Rs. 44

Hukumchand Mills Rs. 174

Kalyanmal Mills (Ord.) Rs. 110

Kalyanmal Mills (Pref.) Rs. 114

Bhandari Mills Rs. 92

State Mills Rs. 30

Hukumchand Jute Mills Rs. 10

Bindor Mills (Ujjain) Rs. 124

Rajkumar Mills. Rs. 32

Hira Mills (Ujjain) Rs. 550

Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 25

Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs.25

BULLION MARKET.

Gold Rava (Indore) Rs. 36-10-0 per tola.

Silver (Indore) Rs. 53-0-0 per 100 tolas.

Silver Thakki (Indore) Rs. 31-4-0 per 100 tolas.

Sovereigns Rs. 22-2-0

Mohar Jaipuri Rs. 33

Mohar Kaldar Rs. 36

Putli New Rs. 36

Putli Old Rs. 35

GRAIN MARKET.

Prices per mani of 6 Mds Bengal or 240 Seers according to quality.—

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 22 to Rs. 24

Wheat Malwa Rs. 19 to Rs. 20

Wheat Pisei Rs. 18 to Rs. 19

Gram Rs. 15 to Rs. 16

Bajara Rs. 17 to Rs. 18

Jowar Rs. 12 to Rs. 15

Mocca Rs. 14 to Rs. 15

Moong Green Rs. 21 to Rs. 24

Moong Black Rs. 19 to Rs. 20

Masoor Rs. 17 to Rs. 18

Udad Rs. 20 to Rs. 21

Alsi Rs. 25 to Rs. 26

Khali Malvi Rs. 17 to Rs. 20

Khali Desavari Rs. 11 to Rs. 12

Ghee Rs. 40 to Rs. 48 per Md. of 40 Seers.

COTTON MARKET.

The Indore Cotton market opened for Broach April-May contract at Rs. 219-8 against the previous closing of Rs. 218-4. In the middle of the week the price advanced to Rs 220 and towards the close of the week the rate moved round Rs. 219 and Rs. 224. The highest and the lowest rates in the market were Rs. 224 and Rs. 218. The tone of the market was dull.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 12

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	101/3
3 per cent 1951/54	103 8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	105/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120/4
3 per cent U P Bonds	99/13
5 per cent 1939/44	108/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/3
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	112/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974	111/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	120/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954	133
6 per cent E P T 1956	133

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/15/6 and touched Rs. 100 but declined to Rs. 99/14 and steadied at Rs. 99/15. Next settlement quoted 3 1/2 annas lower.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Dec 12

B C RATES—	
T T D	1/6 1/8
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273
Banks selling T T	271
Banks buying T T	268 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	788
Banks buying T T	803
SPAIN	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 7/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.90 3/8
11th instant	
Japan London	1/2
12th instant	
Java London	3.96 1/2
12th instant	
Hongkong London	1/3
12th instant	
Shanghai London	1/2 9/16
12th instant	
London Paris	105.15
11th instant	
London Belgium	28.99 1/2
11th instant	
London Switzerland	21.33 1/4
11th instant	
London Berlin	12.18
11th instant	
London Stockholm	19.39 1/2
11th instant	
London New York	4.90 5/16
11th instant	
London Amsterdam	9.00 3/4
11th instant	
London Italy	93.18
11th instant	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 10th instant	£7-3-0 1/2
Gold 11th instant	£7-1-9 1/2
Silver London Ready	
10th instant	21 3/16
11th instant	21 3/16
Silver London Forward	
10th instant	21 3/16
11th instant	21 3/16
Silver New York Ready.	
10th instant	45
11th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
10th instant	7/8 p.c.
11th instant	1 1/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
10th instant	7/8 p.c.
11th instant	1 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.

Tone:—Steady.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	12
Amer Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	65
Amer Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	57
Electric Bond Common	20
United Corporation	7
Int Tel and Tel	12
American Tel and Tel	128 3/4
Western Union Telg	83
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	67
New York Central Rly	44
Southern Pacific Rly	43
Republican Steel	28
Skelley Oil	42
Bethelchem Steel	74
United States Steel	76 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	50 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	62
Ford Motors of Canada A	32
General Motors	68 1/2
Packard Motor	11
Kelvinator	21
Westinghouse Airbrake	46
American Radiator	24
St Oil of N J	67
Socony	15 1/2
Amr Tobacco B	97
National Dairy	24
Chase Bank	44
National City Bank	37
Amr Car Company	55
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	91

Slightly irregular market. Carloadings 110000 units up.

Narrow Movement In Share Prices

Market Ignores Warning To Optimists In Steel Industry

CONSIDERABLE DECREASE IN TURNOVER

BOMBAY, December 12.

The annual account for 1935 of Indian mineral production issued as a press note by the Director of Public Information, New Delhi warns those who are optimistic about future expansion in India's iron and steel industry that the figures for the trade should be taken as a warning found no support. The local Share Bazar ignored this note and the warning failed to inspire any unloading in steel shares.

The market opened quiet and later prices improved a few points.

As pointed out before the market is becoming dull in view of approaching holidays and neither Bulls nor Bears show any inclination to operate.

It appears that Bulls are carrying a fairly large long interest and they will no doubt, like to unload, if they find buyers, but buyers at present are scarce and in the absence of any important business prices are fluctuating within a narrow range without any definite tendency.

Trading for the next month will commence on Friday the 18th inst. and thereafter in view of X'mas holidays, we see no reason for any great activity.

Most of the constructive features are well discounted and unless something unforeseen happens, we think present prices are not far from the top.

Cotton mill shares were fairly steady with some enquiry in Bombay Dyeings, otherwise the market was dull and uninteresting.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY: Dec. 12.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance Rs. (8)	288	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	787	8
100 Century	154	6
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	249	6
100 Coorla (nil)	136	14
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	300	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	4-0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	111	14
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	208	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605	0
100 Indore (nil)	44	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	72	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	253	2
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	850	0
250 Model	45	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	101	4
200 New Great (nil)	171	14
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	52	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	265	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	48	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1880	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 4)	77	8
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	196	4
100 Swan (nil)	92	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238	12
1000 Western	660	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	35	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1575	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	386	14
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	135	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	139	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	11-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi (Rs. 1-8)	40	8
100 Coimbatore	184	6
75 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	143	2
160 Indian (Rs. 10-8)	534	6
40 Katni Def (Rs. 63-3-9)	2355	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10)	390	10
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	307	8
10 Punjabs (As. 12)	30	2
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	505	10
70 United (Rs. 2-8-3)	163	4

INSURANCE

80 Empire	876	4
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16	12
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	47	0
20 Mercantile	48	12
200 Oriental (125)	5425	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1

ELECTRIC.

100 Asmedabad Old (8)	169	8
1600 Andhra Valley (45)	1711	4
10 Ajmer (As 4)	14	8
50 Bombay Tram (3-9)	153	2
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	13	8
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	265	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	191	14
1000 Tata Power	1610	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	921	4
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	94	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

BOMBAY: Dec. 12.

Century (154-8) 152, 155, 154.

Bombay Dyeing (778-12) 775, 788. 781, 790, 782, 787.

Kohinoor (251-14, 252, 254, 253.

Central India (247-8) 246, 249.

New Great (170) 168, 171, 170, 171.

Simplex (16-14) 76, 77.

Swadeshi (195-10) 193, 197, 196.

Bundi (40-8) 40-8, 40 10, 40-6, 40-8.

I Cement (533-12) 532, 534.

Punjab (36-4) 30-2.

Shahoad (505-10) 505. 0

Andhra (173-12) 1695, 1705, 1711.

Tata Hydro (190) 190.

Tata Power (1598-12) 1597, 1603, 1605, 1610.

Tram Ord. (153-2) 153-2.

T. Steel Defd. (852-8) 847, 846, 852, 850, 855, 854.

T. Steel Ord (222-8) 221, 222-8, 223

Tata Steel 2nd pref. (178-8) 178-4.

Beilapur (199-6) 199, 200.

B. Steam (280), 280.279.

B. Burma (547-8) 545, 547, 546, 547.

100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	777	8

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur (Rs. 8)	42	8
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	854	6
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	223	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	256	4
B. pur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	201	4
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	379	6
135 Bom. Burma (10)	546	14
135 Bombay Burma Cont. (Rs. 4)	184	6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	9
50 B. Telephone (128) 1/8d.	113	12
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	138	2
100 I. Radio defd (12)	850	0
100 I. Radio ord (15)	622	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	622	8
15 Scindia (Rs. 1)	19	1
30 Premier Const. (Rs. 1-1)	90	6
25 Tata Oil (nil)	18	8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	8
5 p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	12
5 p.c. Central India	535	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	140	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
7 p.c Tata Hydro	162	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7½ Tata Steel 2nd	178	4
9½ p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	677	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 13

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	174	171	168	165	
Punjab	174	171	168	165	
Oomra No 3	213	210	207	204	...
C P No. 1	238	225	222	219	...
C P No. 2	218	215	212	209	...
Khandesh	210	207	204	201	...

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD. The following rates prevailed in the Market on 12th day of December 1936.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

Apr-May 1936-37	
10-30	Rs. 222/12
12-30	Rs. 223 4
2-30	Rs. 223/4
4-30	Rs. 223/8
	Apr-May July-Aug.
Highest	223/8
Lowest	222 8
Settlement Rate	223

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec 12

	Rs	a.	p.
Ready Jaras	13	4	0
Shipment December	3	11	0
Shipment Jan Mar	3	11	0
Shipment July Sept	3	12	0
Kesar	11	15	0
Saraya	11	15	0
Java Spot	F	4.39	

INDIA ONLY BUYER IN LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 10

"Messrs Mocatta and Goldsmid state that price movements were again unimportant though the undertone was slightly less firm than a week ago. China sales continued at the higher level and India as usual was the only buyer important The weekly stocks of silver in London are estimated at 70,000,000 ounces."—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1936

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Frontier Regulation Act Again

Operation Of Particular Sections Extended For Three Months

Deputy Commissioner Of Bannu District Vested With All Powers Of Local Govt.

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 12.

The operation of Sections 4, 8, 18, 22, and 23 of Act 5 of Frontier Regulations Act have been extended throughout the Bannu District for a period of 3 months from 4th December 1936 to 4th March 1937 by the Governor-in-Council of N. W. F. Province.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, has been vested with the powers of the Local Government while all the Additional District Magistrates and Police Officers not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent have been authorised to effect the arrest of any person about whom they have got sufficient reasons to believe that he had acted, was acting or was about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety.—United Press.

A garden party in honour of the Nawab of Cambay was given by his subjects in Bombay at Walkeshwar on Friday evening. Photo shows the Nawabsaheb (centre) with some of the leading citizens present on the occasion.

FRONTIER KNIGHT'S OFFER TO CONGRESS

Would Withdraw His Candidature Against Dr. Khan Sahib If Elected Unopposed

PESHAWAR, Dec. 10.

While one has been returned uncontested to the Frontier Assembly, the Associated Press reliably learns that the eleventh hour proposal conveyed to Dr. Khansahib that if he withdrew his Congress candidate against Sir Abdul Quiyum in Swabi, the Minister would withdraw his nominee against the doctor in Charsadda has not yielded any encouraging response. Apparently there are only two organised parties in the field namely the Congress which is contesting 41 out of a total of 50 seats and the Frontier Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party which had hitherto put up only nine candidates.

The Frontier Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party has no connection with Pandit Malaviya's Nationalist Party which is co-operating with the Congress in other parts of India.

MEMORIAL TO HONOUR TRAVANCORE RULER

Dewan Contributes Rs. 1,000 Towards Fund

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 11.

A meeting of the public of Travancore held in Trivandrum last evening resolved that a memorial suitable to the status of His Highness the Maharaja should be erected in Trivandrum to commemorate "the epoch-making temple entry proclamation graciously issued by His Highness the Maharaja"

Mr. M. Govindan, a member of the Travancore State Council and a prominent leader of the Ezhava community which is one of the communities newly obtaining temple entry rights, proposed the main resolution which was seconded by a number of speakers was passed. An All-Travancore General Committee, consisting of the leading members of all communities, has been formed to give effect to the resolution.

A Working Committee has also been formed. Subscriptions totalling over Rs. 7,000 were announced on the spot including one of Rs. 1,000 by the Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar.—A. P.

MUSLIM DIVINE AND OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

No Harm In Taking It If It Is Not Against The "Mandate Of The Book"

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 12.

The only object of seeking election to the District Boards of the Provincial Councils should be to protect the interests of one's country and community and to fight against the oppressions and repressions of Government.

"There is absolutely no harm then in taking an oath of allegience to the Crown on the occasion of one's election to the local or the provincial bodies provided such action is not inconsistent with one's duty towards the Almighty and indirect contravention of the Mandate of the Book."

The above is the reply sent by Maulana Mufti Kifayatullah, President of Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind, to the Secretary, to the latter's querry regarding the religious obligation of taking an oath in the bodies.—United Press.

SURGEON-GENERAL ON CLEANLINESS?

Connor's Anxiety For For Childwelfare

MADRAS: Dec. 12.

"You can talk of Socialism, Parliamentary Government and anything you like but until people learn to keep their houses clean, their children healthy and their women not dying from confinement complications. Until that comes about, talk of nationhood and national things is nonsense" said Major-General Sir Frank Connor, Surgeon-General, presiding over the Health Propaganda Conference on maternity and child welfare to-day.

Sir Charles Souter, Revenue Member, opened the conference. Lt.-Col. Ganapathi, Director of Public Health, Chairman of the Reception Committee, stressed the importance of propaganda and instruction on matters affecting the health of mother and child.—A. P.

FIRST CONGRESS TRIUMPH IN ANDHRA

Harijan Candidate Returned Unopposed

COCOANADA, December 12.

News of the first Congress triumph in which one Harijan who stood on Congress ticket was returned unopposed to the Provincial Assembly has just been received.—United Press.

PATWARDHAN MURDER CASE ECHO

SANGLI: Dec. 12.

Accused Joshi and Chavan of the Patwardhan murder case have filed an appeal against the sentences passed on them.

It is reported that they have requested the authorities to make arrangements for the hearing of the appeal before a Special Judge from outside the State.—United Press

Travancore's Example Tells

Mysore M. L. C.'s Move For Temple Entry Legislation

BANGALORE, December 12.

The following resolution signed by a number of non-official members of the Mysore Legislative Council has been sent to the Government to be moved at the forthcoming sessions of the Legislative Council.

"The Council recommends to Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that they will be pleased to permit the Adi-Karnatakas, Adi-Dravidas and other untouchable classes of the Hindu community to enter and worship at all the Hindu temples under management of the Government Muzrai Department, subject to such rules and conditions as may be laid down and imposed by Government by preserving the proper atmosphere and maintaining the rituals and observances in the temples."—United Press.

ZAMORIN NOT TO FOLLOW TRAVANCORE!

Objections To Throw Open Temples

CALICUT, December 12.

The Zamorin Raja of Calicut, who is the owner of a number of temples in Malabar, immediately after the proclamation issued by H. H. the Maharaj of Travancore throwing open all the State temples to all classes of Hindus, was approached with a request to follow the example of Travancore.

The Zamorin stated that section 40 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act prevented him from throwing open his temples to all Hindus. In a recent interview the Eralpad Raja, who is the Zamorin's successor, is reported to have stated that the proclamation of the Maharaja of Travancore was rather hard and that it was not in accordance with the Shastras or ancient usages.—United Press.

MINISTERS AND EX-MINISTERS HONOURED

Lucknow University Confers Honorary Degrees

LUCKNOW, Dec. 12.

The fifteenth annual convocation of the Lucknow University was held this afternoon, His Excellency the Chancellor, Sir Harry Haig, Governor of United Provinces, presiding.

Seven hundred and four graduates including 44 women received degrees. A special feature of the Convocation was the presentation of the honorary degrees of Doctor of Literature to two ex-ministers of education of this Province, namely Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Rai Rajeshwar Bali and the present Education Minister. Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas of Bombay delivered the convocation address.—United Press.

SIND GOVERNOR VISITS INDUSTRIAL SHOW

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

At about 4 p.m., His Excellency and Lady Graham, accompanied by Miss Graham, Miss Macmillan and the A. D. C.'s visited the Agricultural and Industrial show, where His Excellency made a short speech. Lady Graham distributed prizes. Before leaving. His Excellency was garlanded and Lady Graham was presented a bouquet.

At about 5 p.m. the Governor and Lady Graham and others paid a visit to the Nava Vidyalaya High School, where they were received by Mr. L. T. Gholap, President of the School's Association and Rao Bahadur Pribhdas Shewakram, Manager of the School. His Excellency made a short speech and Lady Graham distributed prizes to the students.—United Press.

Kisan March To Faizpur

Its Main Aim Is To Bring Peasants In Close Touch With Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail).

Mr. Laljee Pendse, Organising Secretary of the Faizpur Kisan March, has issued the following statement:—

"Enquiries from various places in Maharashtra and further south indicate general support to an enthusiasm for the contemplated Kisan March from Ahmednagar District to participate both in the Kisan and the Indian National Congress. There is, however, misgiving noticeable in certain quarters. It is, therefore, deemed necessary both from the point of view of satisfying earnest inquiries as also of allaying misgivings, to state clearly the aims and objects of the Kisan March.

The idea of the March was first conceived by the peasants organisation in Nagar District. The same was put before an informal meeting in Poona, of the actual Congress and Kisan workers of different political schools and was thoroughly approved of by them. District Committees for the necessary preparations were set up and those were satisfied of a general support to the idea of the march.

The basic idea behind the march is firstly to attend the All-India Kisan Congress which is the first organised rally of the Kisans as such; this Congress is expected to discuss problems of vital interests to the peasantry in general and decide upon a course of action for the next year.

THE AIMS

The march contemplates to bring peasants from an area of two hundred miles in close touch with the premier political body in the country which is the Indian National Congress. The Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress is sending touring parties only in the surrounding vicinity to advise peasants to attend the Indian National Congress and although the march is not a part of the official programme of the Reception Committee, the Kisan march is bound to help the success of the Faizpur session in a certain measure as a large number of marchers are members of the Congress from rural areas.

Thirdly it is contemplated to represent to the Congress the urgency of the question of granting collective affiliation to the workers' and the peasant's organisations in the country.

The marchers wish to publicly assure in advance of their co-operation in the work of the Indian National Congress. It is highly scandalous to suggest any idea of embarrassing the organisers of the Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress as has been insinuated in certain quarters. Hence the marchers expect the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress to extend its hearty co-operation to us in making necessary arrangements for boarding and lodging at Faizpur.

GOOD SUPPORT

The march both ways covers a length of over 400 miles and continues for 30 days, half the distance a time for reaching Faizpur and half on return journey. These will be intervening halts at about fifteen places where organisers are busy making arrangements for lodging and boarding.

It is gratifying to note that committees consisting of local leaders and merchants have been set up at ten places. Those have undertaken to make arrangements for food and shelter. Similar arrangements are being made at the remaining five places.

Merchants in Bombay and Khandesh are being approached to give grain with which marchers can be fed during their stay in Faizpur and the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress is expected to give facilities for accommodating the marchers.

The whole scheme will cost Rs. 2,500, collections for which are proceeding in Bombay and Poona.

Maharashtra Weavers Conference At Faizpur

The General Secretary, Bruhan Maharashtra Weaving Conference, Faizpur, writes:—

A weavers conference will be held on or about 26th Dec. at the time of ensuing Congress session.

The object of the Conference is to protect and encourage the hand loom Industry and to improve the conditions of the weavers in Bruhan Maharashtra.

Mahatma Gandhi has been requested to preside over the Conference.

Sjt. Shankarrao Deo the Chairman of the R. C. of the Congress Session has consented to the Conference being held in the Tilak-Nagar.

An office for the purpose of the General Secretary will be opened at Faizpur from 14th Dec. Up to the time, correspondence in this respect should be addressed to the office of Mr. D. S. Sali Pleader Erandol E. Kh.

The following is the rate of fees: Rs. 3 Member of R. C. and Re. 1 Delegate to the conference.

FOUND DEAD IN ASHPIT

Army Medical Officer's Suspected Suicide

MEERUT, Dec. 13.

Yesterday Lt.-Col. J. K. Gaunt of the Royal Army Medical Corps Superintendent of the Jhansi Military Hospital who was in the British Military Hospital, Meerut, as an indoor patient was found dead in an ashpit near the railway line adjoining the Meerut Cantonment Railway Station.

Lt.-Col. J. K. Gaunt left the hospital saying he was going for a walk and is believed to have been killed by a passing train while in the ashpit. His head was completely smashed. It is suspected to be a case of suicide. Police enquiries are proceeding.—A. P.

ALL QUIET ON FRONTIER

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

All is quiet in the Lower Khaisora Valley, during the night of the 10th-11th December.

There was heavy rain most of the day, on 11th December. Work was continued on the road. A few shots were fired by the hostile tribes at the protective troops, but there were no casualties.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION

LUCKNOW Dec. 12

Raja Yuvaraj Dutt Singh of Oel was declared elected to the Council of State from the U. P. Central non-Mahomedan constituency defeating Rai Bahadur Lala Mathuraprasad Mehrotra sitting member. Counting of votes was done to-day.

Raja of Oel received 203 votes and Mehrotra 119.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

YOU THREE STAY HERE--- CLIFTON AND I WILL LOOK INTO THIS!
I- I NEVER SAW THIS ROOM BEFORE! IT'S FULL OF DUST!
AND FULL OF THESE COUNTER-FEIT NOTES!
HERE'S THE PRESS THAT PRINTED THESE NOTES!— NO ONE COULD HAVE PRINTED THESE BUT THE CLEVER ONE, CLIFTON!—AND I THINK I KNOW WHO HE IS!
MEAN-WHILE--IN THE OTHER ROOM---
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?
IT MEANS DYKE IS TAKING YOU FOR A RIDE, RADLOW-- A NICE LONG RIDE!
11-12
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.